

The Newport Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

J. H. BARBER.

No. 133, THAMES-STREET.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements, except where an account is open, must be paid for previous to insertion.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Editor) until arrears are paid—Single papers to be had at the Office only, carriers not being allowed to dispose of them.

NEW GOODS.

AT THE

New Cheap Store,

No. 132.

Will be Opened This Day,

WHICH are of the latest importations and will be sold at the lowest prices. Among them will be found.

ORLEANS CLOTHS, ALPACHA LUSTRE'S Mouseline de Laines, Alpines, Thibet Cloths, Prints, Shawls, Flannels, Gingham, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, UMBRELLAS, &c.

STOVES.

FOR burning WOOD or COAL, manufactured at the Newport Foundry, which for convenience or economy are not surpassed by any Cooking stove in the market, for sale by

WM. BROWNELL,

next South of the Post Office: N. B.—The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Newport, Sept. 12.

PEW FOR SALE.

PEW No 15, in the North Baptist Church, in the West Isle. For terms apply to JOSEPH K. CRANDALL in Portsmouth or B. MARSH Jun. Newport, Oct. 16.

Retailing Molasses.

A few bbls. prime MUSCOVADA MOLASSES, yet remaining for sale, by HENRY BULL. Newport Nov. 13th.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS T. SHEFFIELD. Respectfully informs his Old Friends and

Customers in Town and country,

THAT he has removed to the commodious Store formerly occupied by Sheffield & Bell, 4 doors south of his late location, where he has for sale every article in the Grocery Line (with the exception of intoxicating Liquors)—as low as can be purchased elsewhere of equal quality—and delivered free of expense in any part of the Town.

He has OIL—Sperm at \$1 20 cts. warranted pure; and Whale at 50 cts. almost as white as water;—Brown Havana Sugar, 12½ lbs. for \$1—and other articles in proportion.

During the Summer season, he will be constantly supplied from the best Dairy on the Island, with good fresh Butter, &c. Without undertaking to puff his articles, he will merely invite his friends to call and satisfy themselves, which he believes they will not fail to do, on inspection. Newport, April 3, 1841.

WOOLEN YARN.

WOOLEN YARN of all colours for sale at No 132 by J. M. COOK & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE Sloop NIMROD, now lying at Wickford, a first rate sailer, and draws a light draught of water;—she is a good vessel for a Southern lighter, and will carry about 200 bales of Cotton.—For further particulars, enquire of W. HOLLOWAY, jun. Wickford, Sept. 24.

NEW PRINTS.

NEW Fall Prints just received by H. SESSIONS. September 4.

COAL.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a quantity of Gate Vein COAL in lots to suit purchasers, at the Perry Factory wharf;—Cheap for Cash.—2240 lbs. to the ton.

NICHOLAS GIFFORD.

July 3.

H. SESSIONS.

Has Just opened the following articles viz:

New style Ribbons and Scarfs, Rich Mouseline de Laines, Saxony's, A A Merinos of elegant shades, Plain E de Laines, ditto, Roslin Plaids free from cotton, Printed Orleans Cloths & Cashmeres, Plain black M de Laine, extra quality. Figured Alpines, jet and black do. Black Thibet Cloth dark Gingham, Rich English & French Prints, Gloves, Handkerchiefs &c. Selected with care and for sale at low prices. Sept. 25.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH

Dr. S. O. RICHARDSON'S Sherry Wine Bitters,

ARE the only sure remedy for Dyspepsia and Jaundice that has ever been discovered—and their general use for 32 years, with recommendations from the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, and editorial notices from the Boston Morning Post, Daily Mail, Plymouth Memorial, Barnstable Patriot, Essex Banner, Lowell Patriot, Bunker Hill Aurora, Portsmouth Gazette, Dover Gazette, Northern Star, Lincoln Telegraph, N. Y. Evening Signal, &c must assure the afflicted that they possess wonderful merit.

They give Life, elasticity and vigor, to the viscera, promote the peristaltic action, cleanse the stomach and bowels from unhealthy accumulations, and purify and enliven the blood in the most thorough and effectual manner.

They are the most certain remedy for all those prevalent Diseases called Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Heartburn, Dizziness, Headache, Wandering or settled pains, Sinking faintness, Sour stomach, loss of appetite, Weakness of the limbs, Nervous debility, Costiveness, piles, and all diseases caused by an unhealthy state of the stomach & bowels.

They are the unrivalled and efficacious stomachic of a regular physician, and graduate of the New-Hampshire Medical College, who has made the study of Medicine his profession.

Being composed entirely of vegetables, they are of such a nature that they may be taken, for any length of time by invalids of any age, without injuring the system or exposing it to take cold.

Orders from Agents, merchants, traders, apothecaries and dealers in medicines, will be punctually attended to, and sent to any part of the country, safely packed in boxes.

A liberal discount will be allowed on the sale. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Doctor's Office, 15 Hanover-street Boston, and in most Towns in the New-England States.

PRICE 75 CENTS per Bottle—50 Cents per paper. J.

For sale in Newport, by R. J. Taylor, John Easton, S. Sterne, G. Knowles, jun. and J. J. Allan—and by J. Headley, in Portsmouth. Newport, May 1.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a large supply of

Cheap Dry Goods,

Which he now offers at very reduced prices, consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, of the latest importations; Sattinets, Vestings, gambrood, mole-skin, &c.—Also. A large quantity of French, English and American Prints; Mouseline de laines, very cheap; linen table cloths; Irish linens, birdseye diapers, linens, silk and cotton gloves, Scotch gingham, Edinburgh shawls, and a large assortment of Hosiery.—Also, 3 or 4 pieces extra super MERINOES, for gentlemen's summer coats, for sale very low.

JAMES PHILLIPS, No. 133, Thames.

REMOVAL.

J. GOODSPED respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has removed his AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE to No 37, opposite the Post Office where he will continue to carry on the above business. On hand, new and second hand stoves, suitable for vessels & families; furniture, broadcloth red flannel, paper hangings, marine shells, and all kinds of goods usually found in an Auction Room, and will attend auction sales in any part of the town on reasonable terms.—Grateful for past favors he respectfully solicits a share of future patronage. Oct. 9.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Portsmouth Commissioners on the Estate of

THOMAS BROWNELL,

late of Portsmouth dec. represented insolvent, hereby give notice to the Creditors of said estate that they must present their claims to either of the Commissioners, within six months from the date hereof; and that we will meet and decide on the legality of their respective claims, at the Inn of Oliver D. Greene, on the 1st Saturday of April 1842 at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN CORY. ASA FREEBORN. JOHN BURREBORN. Comm's.

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. OLIVER BROWNELL.

Administrator on said Estate. Portsmouth, Oct. 19, 1841.

STOVES & GRATES.

NOTICE.—The subscriber wishes to give notice that as the season is approaching for the use of Stoves and Grates, and many people have Stoves on hand which they wish to dispose of—I will take them at the Store No. 142 Thames street and sell them for a very moderate commission, either at Auction or at private sale, as may be agreed upon when brought.

Persons wishing to purchase Stoves or Grates, will do well to call at No 142 Thames street before they purchase. CHARLES N. TILLEY.

Sept 25. 1841.

October 30, 1841.

NEW FALL GOODS, WM. C. COZZENS, & Co.

HAVE BEEN receiving during the last 4 weeks, their usual large supply of FALL & WINTER GOODS,

comprising a general assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of

MOULINE DE LAINES. SILKS. alpacaes, Printed Chene Merinoes, Plain English do, Dark French Prints, Shawls, Scarfs, &c. &c

and they are offered for sale at the lowest prices that goods of equal quality can be bought for in any market.

TO LET.

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE in Franklin-street, next west of Dr. T. C. Dunn's.—The House is in complete repair; has a large garden, a well of excellent water, with a pump in the wash room; a large grass plat in front of the house, and it is a very pleasant residence for a genteel family.—Also, Several small Tenements, and immediate possession given.—For terms, &c. apply to

ROBINSON POTTER

Newport May 1.

NOTICE

"The Summer is past, The Harvest is ended."

I SHALL now attend at my store to UNDERSELL all name & NAME-LESS Stores.—I have New Calicoes, Cottons, Flannels, Twilled Cottons, Janes, Merinoes, and a variety of Lace and other goods all of which I shall sell low for the Cash for it is a friend I am now in great need of.

WM. JAMES TILLEY.

I have 300 Bushels of Table Potatoes, and a lot of Pork and Beef for sale cheap. Nov. 3.

Beach Goats Hair Camblets, Colored Waved Beaver Cloths. Diamond do. do. Plain Pilot Cloths. Broadcloths in all their variety. Cassimeres plain and fancy. Stout Sattinets, Kerseys, Vermont Cloths, &c. &c. &c. all lately received, and offered for sale at the lowest market prices by

WM. C. COZZENS & Co.

Oct. 30, 1841.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having received a Deed of Assignment of all the property of JOB FISII, of Newport, for the benefit of his Creditors, hereby gives notice to all persons having demands to present the same within three months from the date hereof, or they will be debared from all dividend on said estate D. C. DENHAM, Assignee. Newport, October 16, 1841.

THE SUBSCRIBER is in want of good Liquor barrels, and will continue to receive them through the season. Grocers and Shopkeepers having the same to dispose of can always receive the full market value, and depend upon having them regularly called for.

N. E. Rum will be kept on hand and for sale at the distillery as heretofore or at my counting room at the lumber yard. HENRY BULL. Nov. 13, 1841.

TO LET,

THAT pleasant and commodious Dwelling House, in Washington-street, owned and formerly occupied, by Hon. Wm. Hunter.—The Estate is in excellent repair and has been occupied for the last five years by Miss Goff as a Boarding-House.—It has a large yard, garden, and an unfailing well of water. It will be Let for One or more years.—For terms, &c. apply to:

BENJAMIN FINCH.

Newport, March 13.

For Sale or To Let.

A FARM in Belchertown State of Massachusetts containing 100 Acres of good Land with sufficient buildings in good repair, well proportioned for meadow, pasture and plough land. Said Farm has 3 good bearing orchards with 15 acres of thrifty wood and timber, and is well watered.—The above place if not sold, will be Let and 1 quarter of the rent will be received in improvements on the place. For further particulars enquire of

PARDON Sisson

Portsmouth R. I. Sept. 18, 1841

At No 142 You can purchase

APPLES, CHESTNUTS, WALNUTS, PRUNES, SHELLBARKS, FILBERTS, ALMONDS, RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES, DATES, MINCE PIES, APPLE PIES, CAKES, CRULERS, RINGS, &c. &c.

ALSO, a complete assortment of CONFECTIONARY, such as, Candies of all kinds, Peppermint, Lemon and Cocoa Nut Cakes, Lemon Drops & Balls, Concles, Kisses, Sugar Almonds, Rings Sugar Plumbs, Lozengers of all kinds, Tuckwheat, Tippecanoe & Almond Candy. Also, Bostwicks & Jenks clarified Essence of Hoarhound Candy, designed for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza and like complaints, Superior in all respects to Pease's and at less than half his price. Also a great variety of TOYS & BOOKS, Collage and other articles too numerous to mention.

CHARLES N. TILLEY.

Dec 4. 1841. For sale at No 142 Thames street, a good Ale Pump, and fixtures, a variety of STOVES & GRATES, Superior Friction Matches, 6 or 8 thousand Spanish Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.—Call and see them.

EXECUTORS NOTICE

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been appointed Executor to the last will and testament of WILLIAM MANLEY, late of Little Compton dec. and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to WILLIAM MANLEY, Executor Little Compton Dec. 18.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors against the estate of

WILLIAM BARBER,

late of Newport, Printer, dec. will attend to that duty, at the office of H. Y. Cranston & Son: on the third Saturday in March, April and May next.

WILLIAM S. NICHOLS.

RUSSELL COGGESHALL.

CHARLES DEVENS JR.

All persons indebted to the above estate, will make payment to HENRY Y. CRANSTON Dec. 6. 1841. Administrator.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

JAMES M. MELVILLE & CO.

was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 28th ult. All persons holding demands against the late firm, are requested to present them for settlement to William D. Stewart, who is authorized to adjust the same; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

JAMES M. MELVILLE.

WM. D. STEWART.

Dec. 11. GIDEON PALMER JR.

FOR SALE.

THE very convenient House now occupied by the Subscriber. For terms &c apply at No 10 Mary street. J. H. GILLIAT. Sept 26.

80 BBLs Superfine Flour, 20 bbls Fine do. For sale by S. F. GARDNER January—3w

FRENCH LAWN.

AN Elegant Assortment of colored LAWN, for Sale low at No 132, Thames-street, by

J. M. COOK & Co.

Newport, May 20.

Description of the Monks of

LA TRAPPE.

[Extracted from the journal of a French tourist.]

Of all the reforms introduced into religious establishments up to the time of the Revolution, the severest, without doubt, was that imposed by the Abbe de Rance on the order of St. Bernard, in the monastery of La Trappe. The severe discipline which he established there dates from a period in which public morals began to relax in their severity, and to grow less rigid; yet, notwithstanding, this institution had, all at once, a wonderful success. The eighteenth century, undermined all the opinions and ideas upon which monastic institutions rested, and yet, by an unaccountable inconsistency the Trappists (the most rigid and the least useful order of all) is the only one which the present age has tolerated!—A great interest is attached to all these monasteries, especially in France. The gloomy and terrible reform of the order of La Trappe had its origin in a love affair; this effect, so different from its cause, resulted from the tender passion; and if we retrace the history of this order, which has occasioned the shedding of so many pious tears, we shall discover tears of love at the source.

Every body knows that in his youth the Abbe de Rance (descended from a high family in Brittany, possessing several livings, a man of wit and talent, a poet, and plunged in the vortex of the gay world at the commencement of the reign of Louis XIV.) was any thing but an anchorite. The most celebrated of his gallantries was his liaison with Madame de Montbazou. Their mutual passion, too ardent to be concealed, was cherished without scruple, but, at the same time, without notoriety; and the world at length looked upon it with the respect which various settlements generally inspire.

One evening, after four days' absence, M. de Rance rushed with eager joy to the hotel de Montbazou, in order to have a tete-a-tete with his mistress; he was surprised, on penetrating through a secret passage which led to her apartment, to find a dead silence pervading the house. He walked on in a state of astonishment, and having hit himself several times against the darkened walls, he at length reached the chamber of the Princess, the sanctuary, as it were, of the Temple.—The bed was overturned, all the furniture was thrown about in disorder, and a solitary lamp was burning upon an arm chair by the light of which De Rance discerned upon the floor an open coffin, from which a portion of a winding sheet was seen.

Horrible to relate, the body which this coffin contained was headless; the head had been separated from the trunk, and placed at the feet of the deceased, in order that the corpse might be got into the coffin, which was somewhat too small in its dimensions. Now the head had rolled out of the leaden coffin, and it was only upon kicking against it with his foot that the wretched De Rance became aware of his mistress's fate. She had died suddenly the evening before.—No one knows what afterwards took place in the chamber of the deceased, but M. de Rance was found lying near the coffin in a state of insensibility; his lips, hands, and bosom were stained with blood, and he still pressed to his breast the lifeless head of his adored mistress.

A short time after this event the Abbe de Rance dismissed his servants, sold his property, and resigned all his benefices, except La Trappe, whither he retired in the capacity of a regular monk. In 1663 he assumed, at Notre Dame de Perseigne, the habit of the order of Citeaux, and in the same year the monastery of La Trappe was reformed by the labors of this rigid anchorite, who terminated, by a series of works worthy of St. Basil or of St. John of Alexandria, a literary career which he had commenced by a very excellent translation of Anacreon.

After several hours' walking we came to a bridge of five or six planks, situated in a woody defile, and thrown, in a most picturesque attitude, across a foaming torrent called the Lison. This extremely fantastical structure is adorned in the centre with a heavy cross of nutwood.—Its appearance is so wild that it forcibly reminds the spectator of those bridges in the Pyrenees and in Italy, which are drawn by the imagination of poets and painters to serve as the theatre of the adventures of brigands. Above this gorge the road ceases, and the tourist becomes lost amidst a cluster of trees, rocks and thickets for the space of a league. The valley here becomes surrounded by very lofty and grey headed crests, and the traveler is almost at a loss to comprehend how he has managed to penetrate into this solitude, in the midst of which are situate two or three houses of a rustic and at the same time a religious appearance. These are inhabited by the Trappists of Malans.

On arriving in sight of these houses, an unexpected spectacle burst upon our view. Along a terrace situate on a slight declivity, were scattered a number of monks, who, in white robes and with shorn heads, were digging up the ground with pickaxes. Some, in an attitude of meditation, were looking up at the clouds; others were sitting down and reading, whilst a few more sat with their heads resting on their elbows, the former being covered with an ample cowl. They walked about, and passed and repassed, slowly and silently, like so many ghosts, without exchanging a single word. These persons, with their strange costumes, and in the midst of a gloomy country, called to the mind ideas of another state of being.

As we wished to visit the monastery we accosted a monk dressed in a brown robe, who did not answer a word. We then addressed another clothed in a white robe, who replied to us in most laconic style, and without looking at us at all.—Following the instructions which he gave us we rang a little bell, rustically suspended between two pieces of wood. Whilst the porter was coming to open the door we had time to examine the structure of the cloister, by the side of which is a mill wheel, turned by a water course, and used to grind the corn of the convent. The church is unfinished; in the meadow, which is very irregular, and covered with briars, vegetables, and stones, the monks have built a house of refuge for Christian travellers.

It is the nature of human things to appear only beautiful when looked upon in a certain point of view. We discovered the truth of this axiom on a closer examination of that which, when looked at from afar, had inspired us with respect. The friar who opened to us the door of the monastery, had the lenn and placid countenance of the Chateaux de Lesneux. He was habited in a robe of white wool, in front of which a wide band of black cloth depended from his head downwards. His head was newly shaved, and his neck had deeply stained with dirt the cowl which was thrown back over his shoulders. Moreover, we saw reason to believe that the discipline of the monastery prohibits the monks from ever washing their hands. Whilst the "father porter" was conversing with us in the yard, surrounded by his lay brothers (individuals dressed in brown, the white robe being only worn by the priests, the deacons, and those who have pronounced indissoluble vows,) our guide suddenly ceased to speak, and on turning round to find out the cause of his silence, we saw that he had disappeared. The other monks had also vanished, and we were surprised to find them almost beneath our feet on their knees, or rather upon their four paws, in the attitude of Nebuchadnezzar after his metamorphosis. The tinkling of a little bell, which swung in a belfry in the middle of the roof, had caused them thus to fall prostrate. We remained agast, not daring to stir for fear of trampling on a monk, and surrounded on all sides by the poor anchorites, who grunted out their orisons in a most singular manner. The reverse side of the hill was also covered with monks in the same position; they looked like a flock of sheep. * * *

The discipline of the Trappist monks is exceedingly rigorous, although many ridiculous errors have been spread abroad respecting their mode of life, &c. A strict silence is enjoined; the monks never converse with each other, and only speak to strangers out of the house.—This makes manifest the absurdity of the formula, "Brother, we must all die!" which the public generally believe is addressed by one monk to another whenever they chance to meet. The porter, Friar Pacome, replied, on an inquiry about this matter, "It would hardly be worth while to infringe upon our rules for the sake of uttering a sentence which teaches nothing to any body."

Equally false is the notion that the Trappists dig every day a portion of their grave. Friar Pacome observed on this head:—

"In a few years time the grave would become a well. To dig a grave every day is the means of hardening the mind against the thoughts of death, rather than of causing it to reflect seriously upon such things. The custom very often deadens the imagination, and it is not all grave diggers that are saints!"

In the cemetery every hillock is surmounted by a wooden cross and a stone pot containing the holy water. On conducting us towards the house, brother Pacome requested us to keep a profound silence.

When M. de Rance reformed La Trappe he prescribed manual labour, and ordered that the monks should exclusively subsist on the produce of their industry. As every day of their life is a *jeun maigre*, they do not fatten any flocks or herds. Nothing can be more scanty than their meals. Upon an iron table, placed on tressels, with the pulpit of the lecturer at the further end, were ranged a number of earthen pots filled with water, with porringers to correspond instead of

glasses. Other porringers were placed in front of wooden spoons, and each monk had, besides these articles, a red-coloured plate, in which was a bunch of grapes imported from a country where they never ripen, and speckled all over with an unwholesome and greenish blue. The soup exhaled a sour smell of roots; the bread was black, and seasoned only with certain fibrous vegetables, without any sauce whatever.

Upon the white walls were written maxims in praise of sobriety and fasting, precepts as meagre as the larder of the monastery is empty. The very stomach heaves at the aspect of so much austerity and suffering.

Occasionally at evening prayers the superior says: "My brethren let us pray for the soul of the mother (or the sister) of one amongst us, who, is dead." Each monk then takes his part in the mournful ceremony; they pray, they tremble, but he whom death has thus deprived of his relation remains for ever ignorant of his misfortune. What frightful uncertainty! and what horrible nights must the wretched monks pass!

The Trappists have no sort of recreation. M. de Rance forbade study, as the source of disputes and relaxation, so that these ignorant monks, badly fed and condemned to perpetual sufferings, are as brutalized and as useless to their fellow creatures as the inmates of a madhouse. Nothing in these gloomy and savage practices, and in this dark and bigoted idolatry, resembles the primitive law of Jesus Christ. Thus to degrade and imprison the creatures of God is not, assuredly, the proper way to glorify the Creator. Moral suicide will never cease to be a suicide. In vain did we seek in the faces of these monks for the traces of violent passions or great misfortunes. Their physiognomies were vulgar, hard, stupid and ignoble; even devotion appears wanting; and their heads have, for the most part, an almost disgusting character.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

The SENATE met at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1842, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of attending the funeral obsequies of the Hon. NATHAN F. DIXON, late a Senator from the State of Rhode Island.

The Committee of Arrangements, pall-bearers and mourners, attended at Mr. Clement's, the late residence of the deceased, at eleven o'clock, A. M., at which time the corpse was removed, in charge of the Committee of Arrangements, attended by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, to the Senate Chamber, where Divine service was performed at precisely twelve o'clock, M. The Chaplain to the House of Representatives, the Rev. Mr. Moffitt, performed the service, and the Rev. Mr. Tuston, Chaplain of the Senate, preached a most appropriate, eloquent, and touching sermon, from Isaiah, lxxiv. 6:—

"But we are all an unclean thing, and all our righteousnesses are as filthy rags; and we all do fade as a leaf; and our iniquities, like the wind, have taken us away."

The funeral procession was then formed, and it moved from the Senate Chamber to the railroad depot on Pennsylvania avenue, where the body was delivered to the relatives of the deceased, at their special request, to be transported for interment to the place of his late residence in the State of Rhode Island.

The House did not convene on Tuesday.

In SENATE, Wednesday, Feb. 2.—The only business of any public interest was, the debate on the resolutions of Mr. Clay proposing amendments to the constitution restricting the veto power, &c. Mr. Buchanan made a speech in opposition to the resolutions, which is said to have been one of a statesmanlike character.

In the HOUSE, the time of the house was occupied in the discussion of the question of privilege in relation to the case of Mr. Adams. There was a good deal of talk on the subject, but the question was left at the adjournment, much in the same state as at first.

In SENATE, THURSDAY, Feb. 3.—A great number of memorials were presented against the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Simmons submitted a resolution to authorize the committee on Manufactures to employ a clerk. The motion called up a debate on the tariff question itself. The resolution was not acted on. The papers referring to the creole case, were referred to the committee on Foreign relations.

In the HOUSE, the question of privilege was still the order of the day, and Messrs. Adams, Gilmer, and others, took up the whole time in a war of words, without appearing to have approximated an inch farther towards a termination, than on the day the subject was first broached. How many more acts of the force are to be brought out, before the curtain drops, perhaps posterity may learn. At present it would puzzle the sagacity of a Philadelphia lawyer to tell what the denouement may be.

In SENATE, Friday February 4th.—Various petitions were presented, and some resolutions. Among others, was a resolution by Mr. Benton, inquiring into the character of the currency paid out by the government.

Mr. Benton also gave notice that, on Monday he should take up the bill to postpone the bankrupt law.

The Senate then went into Executive business, till the adjournment.

The House again took up the case of Mr. Adams, that gentleman having the floor, and speaking in his defence. Before having come to the conclusion of his speech, he gave way to a motion to adjourn; and the House accordingly adjourned at an early hour.

In the HOUSE, Saturday, Feb. 5th.—Mr. Adams concluded his speech, introducing various letters and other documents in the course of it.

Some debate followed on questions of order, &c. and the house adjourned without coming to the main question.

A motion was made to postpone the further consideration of the subject till Thursday but the House refused to postpone.

In SENATE, Monday, February 7th.—Mr. Bagby, Senator from Alabama, who had been confined to his bed for some time by severe indisposition, appeared in his seat to-day.

Mr. Calhoun presented resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, on the subject of the distribution of the extra session. The resolutions dissent from the policy of distribution, and declare the act unconstitutional. Mr. C. believed that ninety-nine hundredths of the people of his State are opposed to, and hold the act to be unjust and unconstitutional.

Mr. Calhoun also presented resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, in relation to the controversy between Virginia and New York, upon the subject of fugitive slaves, accompanied by the report of the Committee on Federal Relations of that Legislature, and a law similar to the one adopted by Virginia. The able and elaborate report of the Committee on Federal Relations was read. Mr. C. remarked that neither Virginia, which was more immediately concerned in the controversy, nor South Carolina, which had determined to sustain her in maintaining the rights of the South under the constitution, by a report to police laws, needed any vindication from him, after the reading of the lucid and able report.

Mr. C. showed what was the dangerous tendency of the movements of the abolitionists. He maintained that if the course adopted by them was persisted in, it would end in a dissolution of the Union—a total overthrow of the government. He showed that a state of things had already transpired by the action of the North on the question, which rendered intercourse of the South with the North unsafe. He said this with profound regret.

After the presentations of petitions, the reception of reports from committees, and the introduction of bills on leave, the Senate took up for consideration the resolution introduced by Mr. Clay a few days ago, instructing the Committee on the Public Lands to inquire into the propriety of distributing to the assenting States the proportion of the proceeds of the public lands, which the State of Alabama refused to receive, or that others might refuse to receive.

This resolution elicited an interesting debate, which occupied the Senate till its adjournment, at a late hour. Messrs. King, Calhoun, Allen, Wright, Woodbury and Archer opposed the reference; and Messrs. Clay, Berrien, and Preston advocated it. The question remained undisturbed at the adjournment.

In the HOUSE, after the adoption of some resolutions this morning, calling for information from the Secretaries of some of the departments, the case of Mr. Adams came up on its order, and he rose, as was supposed, to continue his defence. He said he had been charged by the gentleman (from Kentucky, (Mr. Marshall) with consuming an unreasonable portion of the time of the House with his own affairs. He had offered to arrest this matter where it stands, without even making his defence further, after the charges had been unfolded; and he wished now to say, that if any gentleman was willing to make a motion to lay the whole subject upon the table, he would forbear to proceed any further with his defence.

Mr. Botts expressed himself desirous that a direct vote should be taken on the resolutions; but inasmuch as both the House and the country was extremely anxious to get rid of the subject, he was willing to take upon himself the responsibility of moving to lay the whole subject on the table forever.

This was agreed to, by a majority of 106 to 93.

Several other questions of form were disposed of, to enable the House to come to a direct vote on the reception of the petition which had given rise to the debate, and that question was negatively by a majority of 166 to 40.—"Thus ends this strange, eventful history."

The rest of the day was devoted to the reception of petitions, mainly from Mr. Adams, of all the ingenious varieties which the abolitionists have invented.—One however was presented by Mr. Cushing from Mr. Wells, the owner of the steam boat Caroline, which was destroyed at Niagara, by the command of Sir Allan McNab, for compensation from this government for the loss of his property.

A Scene—Bankrupt Act.

In SENATE FEBRUARY 8.—Several memorials were presented as usual, as soon as the Journal was read, by various Senators. Among the rest was one presented by Mr. Tallmadge of New York. It prayed that Congress would not interfere with the due operation of the act of the last session, and remonstrating against its repeal or postponement.

Mr. Tallmadge sustained the prayer of the memorialists, and entered at some

length into a discussion of the causes which had superinduced that state of things, which rendered such an act necessary for the country. He alluded to exertions of the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton,) in behalf of those who now sought the repeal and postponement of the Bankrupt Act, and inadvertently upon the fact that to that Senators party was owing the exigency which had given rise to the Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. Benton, without rising from his seat, said aloud, "it is false!"

Mr. Tallmadge took his seat. The President justified the course of the New York Senator, and said his remarks had been perfectly in order and courteous.

Mr. Benton apologized to the President.

Mr. Mangum offered a resolution of inquiry as to the best mode of preserving the order of the Senate, and as to the course to be adopted, if any, in relation to the transaction that had just transpired.

The President decided that such a resolution was not now in order, and from this decision.

Mr. Mangum took an appeal.

Mr. Linn, of Missouri, defended his colleague; he was no more guilty than others on that floor of disobeying and violating rules of order.

Mr. Benton asked his colleague not to trouble himself.

Mr. Mangum withdrew his appeal.

Mr. Benton offered an amendment to the motion of Mr. Mangum. But the Chair having decided that the resolution was not in order, and the appeal being withdrawn, of course the decision of the chair stood, and the resolution was not in the possession of the Senate. Thereupon, Mr. Benton took back his proposed amendment.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The rejected Distribution Money.

The proposition of Mr. Clay to inquire (by committee) into the expediency of dividing the proportions of the proceeds of the public lands refused by Alabama and South Carolina, among the other States was the order of the day.

Mr. King's proposed amendment, which struck out the main proposition, was rejected—yeas 20, nays 23.

Mr. Sevier moved to lay the whole matter on the table, which motion was lost—yeas 13, nays 31.

Mr. Clay's resolution of inquiry then prevailed, as originally proposed—yeas 25, nays 19.

THE MEXICAN COMMISSION.—Mr. Walker, of Miss. offered a resolution of inquiry as to the proceedings under this Commission, based upon alleged abuses and irregularities in the manner of conducting the same. The mover pressed immediate action thereon.

Mr. Clay hoped the resolution would lay over a day, as the rules prescribed, and it took that course.

On motion, the Senate then went into executive session.

The Colonial Trade.

The House adjourned yesterday in the midst of the discussion of a motion made by Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, to print a memorial offered by him, relative to the Colonial Trade. To-day the matter was resumed, and the printing was ordered. The petition was referred to the committee on commerce.

Petitions from Maine.

Several were presented by Mr. Fessenden and others, in various topics, which were all disposed of, as usual now a days, with the petitions of the people. Mr. Fessenden also notified the House that he should soon offer a proposition to amend the 21st (or anti-petition) rule.

Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Tillinghast of Rhode Island, a member of this Committee, spoke at great length on a proposition made long ago, that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers, in pursuance of its enquiries upon the Tariff question, now before that Committee. Mr. Brown of Tennessee moved to amend, by providing that no interested person should be examined by the committee in relation to the matters of the Tariff, &c. Messrs. Brown, of Tennessee, and Wood, of New York, opposed the resolution in set speeches, and the latter had not closed when the hour arrived for taking up the orders of the day.

On motion of the chairman of Ways and Means, Mr. Fillmore, the House went into committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Briggs of Mass. in the chair.

Several bills were brought forward, and the committee rose and reported progress while in the midst of reading the civil Appropriation Bill by sections. It was then about three o'clock.

We are informed that the Rotary Knitting Loom, of which mention was made in our paper some time since, is soon to be in readiness for operation. The inventor informs us that a good knitter with two ordinary assistants, with a section of these looms, will turn out about 100 pair of stockings or gloves per day. The machine may be operated by a large dog or any other simple power, and the cost will not exceed \$300. This, if successful, of which there can be no doubt, will introduce a new era in the business of manufacturing hosiery, and will probably ensure a successful competition with foreign countries in this important branch of domestic industry. We hope that the worthy inventor will receive, as he will surely merit, a liberal reward for his important and valuable invention.

Springfield Gazette.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

JANUARY SESSION, 1842.

FRIDAY MORNING, Feb. 4.—An act from the Judiciary Committee, in amendment of an act relative to recording foreign deeds, came up on its second reading, and passed.

An act in amendment of an act, &c., respecting guardians was returned from the Judiciary Committee. The committee was discharged, and the act taken up on a second reading, and passed.

Mr. Howe called for his bill authorizing a loan of \$5,000 to the Rhode Island Coal Company, and renewed his motion for reference to a select committee. Mr. H. did not recommend present action. Was not prepared himself to make the loan at present, and presumed no other member was, but wished for an investigation. The motion to refer was adopted; and the subject was referred to Messrs. Chase, Lawton and Howe.

Petition of James A. Ide, to be discharged from further responsibility as surety for another. Granted.

The order of the day, the act in amendment of the election laws, then came up for consideration.

Mr. Taggart moved a section in addition, to exempt his town [Middletown] from the operation of the portions of the act requiring a Registry. The section was rejected.

The main question then came up—Shall the bill pass. When Mr. Chase moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to substitute a bill previously submitted by him, simply to allow the persons to vote for or against the Constitution, who shall be qualified to vote under it.

A number of gentlemen spoke on the subject—some for, and others against it. The debate involved mostly a repetition of arguments before called out, and little or nothing new. After the question had been discussed, the question was put, and decided in the affirmative, as follows, on the question to strike out—Yeas 37—Noes 30.

Mr. Atwell then moved to amend the amendment. Some discussion occurred on a question of order, on the right to propose an amendment. It was decided that the amendment was in order. He then proposed to amend, by giving to those included in the provisions of the first section of the bill struck out, the right to vote on the question of the adoption or rejection of the Constitution.

Mr. Atwell stated briefly, that he proposed this amendment, that the people may distinctly understand what are the views and feelings of members on this question.

The question pending, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.—Pending the subject of the amendment to the election laws, on the questions of amendments proposed by Messrs. Chase and Atwell.

Report of Committee on the affairs of the Washington Bridge Society, received and adopted, and ordered on file.

Sundry concurrences came down from the Senate.

The Committee on the dividing line between Gloucester and Burrillville reported against farther action on the subject.

A resolution passed, authorizing the reception and destruction of bills of the Burrillville Bank.

The election law then came up, on the question of the adoption of Mr. Atwell's amendment to Mr. Chase's substitute for the original act.

Mr. Atwell took the floor in favor of his amendment, and stated his reasons for having offered it.

After Mr. A. concluded, Mr. Clarke, of Smithfield, moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Atwell, by designating as voters to the Constitution, in addition to those now qualified to vote, natural born citizens of Rhode Island.

Mr. A. said he would not quarrel with this amendment.

Mr. Howe made some remarks in reply, and in opposition to Mr. Atwell's amendment.

Mr. Spencer advocated the bill of Mr. Chase, with Mr. Atwell's amendment.

Mr. Bosworth opposed the amendment of Mr. Atwell, and advocated the original bill of Mr. Chase.

Mr. Atwell refused Mr. Clarke's amendment, on being informed that it admitted, additional, only native born citizens of Rhode Island; and substituted natural born citizens of the United States; and the substitute was accepted by Mr. C.

Mr. Randolph gave his views on the subject. He must, he said on principle, vote both against the bill and the amendment.—Yet, he considered the question now narrowed down to a question of policy; and did he consider himself at liberty to vote for either, he should vote for both the bill and the amendment; and should prefer the latter to the former.

Mr. Robinson made some excellent remarks on the subject, in which he reviewed the ground in an interesting and eloquent manner, appealed to the justice, the honor, and the dignity of the House, and urging the appeal of the people themselves, which, he said, had now been made in language not to be misunderstood.

Mr. Atwell followed on the same side, in an appeal to the House, in his usual happy style.

The amendment of Mr. Atwell was adopted by yeas and noes, as follows—Yeas 27—Noes 26.

A motion by Mr. Randolph, to refer the bill to a Committee, with instructions to report an amendment providing for a Registry of the voters. On a division,

the House decided not to refer—27 to 29.

The yeas and noes were then called for and taken, and the House voted not to refer—27 to 37.

The question came up on the passage of the bill; and, after some further discussion, it was taken by yeas and noes; which were ordered to be placed on the Journal of the House:

Yeas—Messrs. Speaker, Anthony, Atwell, Atwood, Arnold, Bosworth, W. S. Burgess, Brayton, Broock, Browning, Barber, G. Burgess, J. H. Clarke, D. Clarke, Chase, Childs, Gavit, Jeremiah Hazard, Kenyon, Keech, Lawton, Low, Potter, Rose, Reynolds, Robinson, Randall, Spencer, W. Sprague, A. Sprague, Slocum, Telfr, Thurston, Vaughan, Watson, Whipple, Wilkinson, Walling—33.

Noes—Messrs. A. Brown, C. Brown, Cranston, N. Church, Cook, Cole, Dawley, Darbo, Greene, Hoxie, John Hazard, Howe, King, J. Manchester, W. Manchester, Newton, Perry, Pearce, Randolph, Sands, Sherman, Smith, Taggart, Weaver, Wood—26.

The House then adjourned.

SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 5.—The report of the Committee on the dividing line between Gloucester and Burrillville was called up, and resolutions submitted for the appointment of a committee to cause the line to be run anew. The discussion of the subject occupied most of the morning; and finally, it was voted that the resolutions pass. Asa Winsor and Samuel B. Cushing were appointed to run the line.

Petition of George W. Branch, for leave to file petition for divorce. Read, and the prayer granted.

The House receded from the vote to postpone the consideration of the act in amendment of the act of incorporation of the city of Providence. Two sections were stricken from the bill and the remaining section, giving to single justices certain powers, was passed.

The House receded from its vote to rise at the close of the morning session.

The act in amendment of the election law, passed on Friday, came down from the Senate, with Mr. Atwell's amendment stricken out.

The House voted to concur with the amendment of the Senate, as follows:—Yeas 35—Noes 30.

Mr. J. H. Clarke moved to invite the Governor and Senate to join the House in Grand Committee, to go into the election of a Senator to the Congress of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Nathan F. Dixon.

A motion to adjourn was made, but not carried; and the invitation was sent to the Senate.

All the papers, &c. presented by Mr. Atwell and others relative to free suffrage, and the People's Constitution, were indefinitely postponed.

The two Houses then joined in Grand Committee, the Governor in the Chair, and proceeded to the election.

Mr. J. H. Clarke nominated William Sprague.

Mr. Randolph nominated Lemuel H. Arnold.

Mr. Wood nominated Elisha R. Potter. On the first ballot, Sprague had 32 votes—Arnold had 30, and Potter had 14; and there were 3 scattering. Consequently there was no election.

On the second ballot, Sprague had 39—Arnold had 29, and Potter had 10; and there were 2 scattering. No election.

On the third ballot, Sprague had 44 votes—Arnold had 24, Potter 9, and there were 3 scattering. The whole number being 80, and Mr. Sprague having 44, was declared to be elected.

The Grand Committee then rose, the Governor and Senate retired, and the House proceeded to business.

The Clerk read over the schedule of unfinished business before the House.

The General Assembly then adjourned to the 4th Monday of March next, then to meet in the city of Providence.

QUICK WORK.—The new ship Probus, Capt. Chas. Sumner, belonging to Daniel P. Parker, sailed from Boston for Canton on the 14th May last, discharged her outward cargo at Macao, and there took on board a part of a cargo of rice for Whampoa, where she discharged it, and was then laden with 1436 tons measurement of China goods, and arrived at New York on the 3d of February, being absent from the United States only eight months and twenty days.—[Journal.]

HORRIBLE BARBARITY.—Hot lead poured into the ear of a Wife and Mother! The Belfast (Me.) Signal states that the wife of Joseph Jellison of Brooks, in Waldo county, came near being murdered by having hot lead poured in her ear. The family consisted of Mr. Jellison and wife, and three small children. They retired to bed as usual. About two o'clock she was awakened by a sensation as though her head was on fire, and screamed. Her husband seized hold of her and asked what was the matter. She told him to get some water and pour into her ear, which relieved her somewhat. They sat up together the remaining part of the night; she received nothing but kind treatment, though no physician was sent for until morning.

The physicians testified that the cavity in the ear was filled with either lead or some fusible matter—that it was visible upon examination, and that the cavity of the ear was so firmly filled that they could not remove it with their instruments, though they had taken out several pieces. The woman, as may be supposed, has nearly if not wholly lost her senses, and whether she will survive is doubtful. Jellison has been examined before a magistrate and sufficed to go at large.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12, 1842.

Proceedings of Congress.

It will be seen by the Congressional Journal that our dates are to Tuesday last—The Senate on that day were engaged in a discussion on a petition for the repeal of the Bankrupt law, and the House on giving power to the Committee on Manufactures to take testimony.

General Assembly.

The General Assembly of this state adjourned last Saturday evening a four weeks session, to meet again in Providence on the fourth Monday of March.

THE LADIES COMPANION.—The February number of this popular periodical has come to hand with its usual punctuality. It contains as usual a pleasant variety of prose and poetry, by Mrs. S. Gourney, Mrs. Ellet, Mrs. Orne, Mr. Embury, &c. &c.—The embellishments are a beautiful View of Utica, and a fine engraving of the Winter Fashions.

THE NEW YORK MIRROR.—We have received from the Publisher the last number of this interesting publication.—The embellishments consist of a noble engraving by Gimbrede called the Escape, which is one of the best things of the kind we have seen. The publisher intends that the work shall contain every month a splendid steel engraving as well as a wood-cut representing the Fashion, and every week a popular piece of Music.

THE WEATHER.—Our readers will hardly believe that the month of January 1841, was warmer than January 1842. Such is the fact however, according to our Meteorological table. (which we are obliged to omit until next week.)—The Mean Temperature of January 1841 was 32.73 and that of January 1842, was 31.60 a difference of more than one degree, and proving that January of last year, was warmer than the January of the present year.

THE CONVENTION, called by the Legislature, to form a CONSTITUTION for the State, will meet in Providence, by adjournment on Monday next.

The Providence Journal of Tuesday says, Gov. Sprague will depart for Washington immediately, to take his seat as Senator in Congress.

The Lancaster Intelligencer notices the singular coincidence that mild winters have happened at a regular periodical distance of twenty-six years, as follows: 1686, 1712, 1738, 1764, 1790, 1816, 1842.

The two branches of the New York Legislature on Monday made choice of the following State officers: *Azariah C. Flagg, Comptroller; Samuel Young, Secretary of State; Geo. P. Barker, Attorney General; Thomas Farrington, Treasurer; Nathl. Jones, Surveyor General; Henry Storms, Commissary General. These appointments continue to be agreeably to the constitutional provision for three years, unless sooner terminated by concurrent resolutions of the Legislature.

SHUGGLED JEWELRY.—An extensive seizure of jewelry has been made by the collector at Charleston, S. C. as having been imported from France without payment of duty. It appears that the owner of the property is a M. G. Lezette, who had arrived at Charleston on the ship Olympia from Havre, and had taken passage with his family in the mail packet for Havana, with a view of disposing of his goods in that place. Suspicious having been excited, the marshal obtained a search warrant, proceeded on board the mail packet, and seized a carpet bag, belonging to Mr. L. which was found to contain a splendid assortment of rich jewelry, consisting of gold and silver watches, a rich diamond ladies' Parure, diamond brooches, rings, guards, &c. which were taken into possession as forfeited to the government. Mr. L. accordingly proceeded on his destination, leaving the treasure in the possession of the Collector at Charleston, to enrich the coffers of Uncle Sam.

Sandall, the man who was arrested in New Jersey, on a charge of supposed knowledge of the death of Mary C. Rogers, has been discharged by the mayor of New York, there not being evidence to detain him.

Funeral of the Hon. Nathan F. Dixon.—We learn that the remains of the Hon. N. F. Dixon reached Westerly, his former place of residence, on Friday last, on which day his funeral took place, attended by his family and numerous friends from the surrounding country.

Accident on the Western Rail Road.—On Tuesday of last week, the cars run off the track, between Pittsfield and Albany, while passing through a deep cut, smashing the engine and tender to pieces. Mr. Rice, the engineer, was killed and the fireman dead. The baggage car ran into the banks, breaking the force of the train and instantly stopped it. The passengers escaped without injury.

PAINFUL DISCLOSURE.—We copy from the Richmond Whig the following account of a defalcation on the part of one who, heretofore, was held above suspicion:—

GEN. JAMES HAMILTON AND THE JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA COMPANY. The president and directors of the James River Company presented a memorial, on Saturday, to the Legislature, which developed facts startling and mortifying. It appears that the company employed Gen. Hamilton to negotiate for them a portion of the loan authorized by the Legislature some years since. To this end, they entrusted him with state bonds to the amount of \$550,000, when on his way to England in 1840. By depositing about \$470,000 of this sum, he succeeded in obtaining from the house of Morrison & Co., of London, £100,000 for the company, which was duly paid over to their use. The repayment of this £100,000 is now demanded, and its payment is necessary for the redemption of the \$470,000 of bonds which Morrison & Co. held.

The remaining \$80,000 of state bonds was hypothecated by Gen. Hamilton with a Dutch house, and the proceeds of it have been diverted from the use of the company to his own individual uses! The amount received on account of these bonds and the terms on which he disposed of them, are not known, and consequently it cannot be ascertained what loss, if any, the company will sustain by the operation. Letters have been received from Gen. Hamilton, we learn, admitting the misapplication of the funds, with assurances, however, that he had made, or was making, ample provision to reimburse the company and save them harmless. Those assurances have not proved satisfactory to the company, and hence they apply to the Legislature for means to enable them to make good the deficiency, and preserve their own and the credit of the commonwealth.

The affair is to be regretted, both on account of the embarrassments which it brings upon the company, at a time of universal pressure, and on account of the shade which it casts on the character of a man who has been regarded as the very soul of honor.

The Runaway Match.—The N. York Express, in speaking of the young heiress, fourteen years old, who has married and gone to England with a man between fifty and sixty years of age, says—

"She is nearly connected with two among the most distinguished officers in the army—was left by her fond parent in a boarding school on Staten Island, with some three years yet before her to complete her education in, where a Capt. Shinley, late an officer in the British Army, and serving either in the field of Waterloo or New Orleans, first became acquainted with her. Through the instrumentality, it is said, of the son of the lady who kept the boarding school, but without her knowledge or her consent, the acquaintance of this Capt. Shinley ripened into an agreement to be married and to elope. He boarded for a long time at the Pavilion, but he subsequently became a resident of the house itself on account of a previous matrimonial connexion he had formed with the family of the lady whose school the young girl was in. On Saturday week, the young lady was permitted to come to the city on the pretence of visiting her father, who had just been here, but was not here then, when the marriage took place; and Feb. 24, after having returned home, under another pretence, she again came to the city, when they both sailed in the packet ship Mediator, for London, which brought out all the facts in the case.

This Capt. Shinley is now one of the mixed commission for the suppression of the slave trade, stationed at Demerara.

We have understood that the lady in whose school the preliminaries of this affair occurred, is in the greatest distress."

THE ICE CROP.—The Boston Journal says it cannot longer be disguised that the ice crop has failed! Speculators in that vicinity had confidently anticipated a lucrative business the present season in the exportation of ice from Charlestown to warmer climates, and a railroad was established from the wharves in Charlestown to Fresh and Spy Ponds to facilitate shipments of the article. Such has been the mildness of the weather, however, the present winter, that ice has hardly proved to be of sufficient thickness to be taken for this purpose; and no hope is now entertained that the deficiency can be supplied.

Seventeen days later from Canton.

By the ship Probus at New York, advices from Canton up to the 4th of October, the day of her sailing, have been received.

The only news of importance is the particulars of the capture of Amoy by the British expedition. This event occurred on the 26th August, after a brief engagement, in which the Chinese exhibited their usual bravery, by making a determined resistance, which, however, was of no avail against their scientific adversaries. Their fragile defences were soon levelled to the ground, and an easy triumph obtained.

No other military operations of importance had taken place.

The expedition was waiting to sail for Ningpo.

LATEST FROM CANTON.

The ship Valparaiso, Capt. Lockwood, arrived at New York on Monday from Macao Oct. 14, bringing Canton papers to the 12th of October. The New York American of Monday evening contains the following summary of interesting intelligence by this arrival.

Macao had suffered much from sickness, many of the inhabitants and Chinese having fallen victims to a kind of influenza which was travelling about.

The accounts of sickness at Hong Kong are contradicted. A Mr. Henry Holgate, writing from Hong Kong, under date of the 4th, states that there is no malaria, and that the health of the troops has been gradually improving, not any having been ordered on board of the transports. The crews of the vessels are very healthy, and in a population of 12,000 Chinese, there have been but ten deaths in the last four months.

An important edict has been received in Canton, said to have been written after a dispatch from Sir H. Pottinger reached Peking, and though not made public, it was believed to be peaceable in its tenor, hinting that money and greater privileges of trade than existed formerly, might be granted to bring about an amicable adjustment of existing difficulties, but declaring that no territory can be ceded, and blaming the provincial authorities for their false reports.

On the other hand the sentence of Keshen to be beheaded evinces, according to the Canton Register, the determination of the Cabinet at Peking to hold out a *tout outrance* against foreign domination—Keshen being connected both by blood and marriage with the Imperial Clan.

Mr. Coolidge denies in a letter to the editor of the Canton Register the charge made against him of having contributed or sold arms and ammunition to the Chinese.

Several learned Chinese have just become converts to the Gospel; one a distinguished poet, another one of the literary men in the Empire. We annex some extracts from the papers.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. American.]

Extract of a letter dated Macao, Oct. 13.

The British expedition—an arrival from the East coast, reports the chief part of the squadron under command of the Admiral, to be close to the Chusan Islands on the 21st ult, and we may every day expect to hear of the capture of Ningpo and Chusan. One of the transports, with troops and coals, has been lost on the north end of Formosa. The troops, it was supposed, would get on shore.

The mate and one of the hands of a British smuggler, were decoyed on shore near Chusan and murdered by the mandarins, in consequence of which, we are told, the crews of the smuggling vessels landed, and with the assistance of the crew of H. M.'s steamer Phlegathon, burned a village and killed all the Chinese they could get at.

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY AND MURDER.—Capt. Nichols, of the schooner William & Eliza, arrived at this port on Saturday last from Philadelphia, informs us that an attempt was made to drown him by two of his crew, assisted by two men from the shore, while lying in Little Bay, near the mouth of the Rappahannock, where he had put in for a harbor, on the night of the 17th inst. After coming to an anchor he went ashore, a short distance from his vessel, and on his return on board was met by two strangers, who struck him a blow which knocked him overboard, and he would have drowned but for the timely assistance of Capt. Nichols, who fortunately came to his assistance. The object of the crew, with their associates from the shore, was, no doubt, to murder the captain and then rob the vessel, as it was thought that there was some specie on board for one of the banks in this city. The two strangers were arrested, and have undergone an examination before an examining Court in Lancaster County, and have been remanded for trial at the next Superior Court in that County. The crew have deserted from the vessel—no tidings have been heard from them.

Norfolk Beacon

The woolen factory of Dorastus Kellogg and the flouring mill of Kellogg & DeLong, in Skeneateles, N. Y. were destroyed by fire the latter part of last week. Loss of the factory about \$60,000; insurance, \$8,000. Of the mill, \$20,000; insured, \$6,500.

THE MISSISSIPPI.—It is said that this river has not been so high at this season, as it is now, since the year 1828, when there was such a memorable overthrow.

BRIGHTON MARKET. Monday, Feb. 7. Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser

At Market, 300 Beef Cattle, 720 Sheep, and 60 Swine.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle.*—A few choice Cattle were taken at about \$9. We quote First quality \$8.50 a \$5.75; second quality \$4.75 third quality \$3.75 a \$4.50.

Sheep.—Several lots were sold at \$1.75, 2.25, 3.30, and 4.20.

Swine.—A lot to peddle at 4c. At retail 3 1/2 to 5c.

MARRIED.

In Middletown, on Wednesday evening 2d inst, by the Rev. Mr. Barrows, Mr. SOLID MAN PECKHAM, of this town, to Miss ROXANNA BARKER, of Middletown, daughter of Mr. James Barker, of that town.

DIED.

In this town, on Saturday evening last, Miss LYDIA L. COGGESHALL, daughter of Mr. Thomas Coggeshall, aged 47.

Yesterday afternoon, BENJAMIN MUMFORD, infant son of Mr. Samuel Barker aged 7 months. Funeral to-morrow afternoon, immediately after Divine Service, which Relations and Friends are desired to attend without further notice.

At Middletown, on the 22d of January, Mrs. LYDIA POTTER, in the 66th year of her age, formerly of Richmond, R. I.

In Providence on the 1st inst Mrs. SARAH, widow of Mr. Joseph Hall of Wickford aged 47.

OBITUARY.

From the Catskill Messenger.

Died of apoplexy, at his residence near this village, on Friday morning the 28th ult. Capt. JOSEPH ALLEN aged 90 years. Capt. Allen was born at Newport, R. I. in Feb. 1752. His family were in easy circumstances, but, like most of the young enterprising spirits of that time busy and thriving seaport, he chose the sailor's adventurous vocation. His life, commencing with the stormiest period of our colonial history and extending through the trying scenes of the revolution, and of the subsequent war with France was necessarily full of incident, adventure, hardship, and peril. Up to the breaking out of hostilities with the mother country he was employed in the merchant trade, but at the commencement of the war, he entered the naval service of his country. When Rhode Island was taken and occupied by the enemy, his family with many others, were obliged to abandon their home to hostile ravage and despoliation; but, from their retreat in the vicinity, he, with a number of ardent young patriots, seized every opportunity to sail out, in whale boats, and other light craft, from the coves and inlets of the Narragansett, to attack the enemy's light vessels as they shifted their stations up and down the bay for the purpose of annoyance and plunder; and often compelled them to seek shelter under the guns of their heavier ships and fortifications. As the country then possessed no regular navy, he served her for the most part, on board privateers and letters of marque, through the Revolutionary struggle. During that period he was twice taken prisoner by the enemy and was confined once on board the well known "Jersey prison ship" in the harbor of New York. After the peace he was engaged for many years, as a Ship Master to the W. I. trade. In this employment, he encountered many perils and experienced many "hair breadths" escapes as well from the then unsettled state of those islands, and the practical character of the French and other cruizers, which infected those seas, as from the pestilential diseases of that climate. In 2 or 3 of those voyages he lost nearly or quite all his crews, by the yellow fever, and a cholera epidemic from its attack with a shattered constitution. So unsettled were the foreign relations of our country at that period, and so little able was she to protect her commerce, that he was once, in the pursuit of honest and regular traffic, taken by the Spanish authorities, and thrown into prison at St. Augustine, where he suffered a rigorous confinement of several months. At length having acquired a considerable property, he abandoned the sea, and settled in the vicinity of this village, where he has lived many years, has reared a large and respectable family, and has endeared himself to his fellow citizens, by his integrity, affability, and moral worth. Capt. Allen possessed all the sterling qualities and noble feelings which belong (perhaps in a peculiar degree) to the genuine unsophisticated sailor, without any of their accompanying roughness; those qualities and feelings which a life of constant hardships and peril is fitted to develop and foster; simplicity, open-heartedness, frankness, friendliness, sociableness, hospitality, sympathy with suffering and distress, and a hand always open to the claims of charity. These were the virtues which endeared him to all who knew him, and to none more than the writer of this article. The last years of his life were clouded by sorrow and afflictions, as his earlier had been by physical hardships. One by one, in thick succession, were torn from him by death, the comrades of his youth, and most of his nearest and dearest relatives; including the faithful and affectionate consort of his long life, and several of his children. But under all these bereavements and troubles he sought and found consolation in the faith of Christ. During the past ten years he has been a devout and exemplary member of the Episcopal Church in this village. Feeling on the death of his wife (about three years since) that his hold on this world was broken, he has lived with constant reference to, and daily expectations of, the next—waiting quietly and patiently and prayerfully his master's call, and cultivating those Christian graces which give a meanness for the inheritance of the saints in light. His master at last summoned him suddenly but found him watching—his lamp trimmed—his light burning, and (we cannot doubt) has removed him from this afflictive and tumultuary scene, to one of permanent enjoyment and endless peace.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5th.

Sch'r's Independence, Stewart, from Fall River for New York; Fancy, Peterson, from Somerset for New York.

Sloop Midas, Dennis, from Providence for do; Isaac H. Borden, Brown, from Fall River for do.

MONDAY, Feb. 7th.

Sch'r's Erie, Winn, from Wareham, for New York; Collin, Preserve, from Salem, for do; Eagle, Clarke, from Eastport for do; Sloop Abel Holt, Mowik, from Nantucket, for do.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8th.

Sailed—Brigs Baltimore, and Benjamin Franklin, for Philadelphia.

Sch'r's Hannah, Taylor, for Wilmington, N. C.; Concord, Pittman, for Havana, together with a fleet of Coasters.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9th.

Sch'r's Fancy, Howes, from Boston, for New York; Almonah, Hall, from Norfolk for Thomaston.

THURSDAY Feb. 10th.

Sloop Splendid, Conklin, from Little Egg Harbor for New York, with loss of mainsail, and both Anchors in the late blow.

FRIDAY Feb. 11th.

Sailed a large fleet of Coasters bound Westward.

CLEARED.

Sch'r's Hannah, Taylor, Wilmington, N. C.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Arr at Wilmington, N. C., 24th ult, sch'r Rowena, Williams, from St. Thomas.

Arr at New Orleans, 25th ult, sch'r Cora, Almy from Vermilion Bay.

Sailed from St. Thomas, 14th ult, brig Henry, Burt, for Newbern, N. C.

Old at Wilmington, N. C., 26th ult, brig Echo, Messer, Havana.

Sailed from Havana 22d ult, sch'r Virginian, Burroughs, for Charleston.

At New Orleans, 28th ult, sch'r Only Daughter, Weeden, Idg for Savannah.

Arr at Mobile, 27th ult, brig Caspian, Swazey, from Savannah.

WHALERS.

Touched at Terceira, (one of the Cape de Verde Islands) about the last of November, ship MARTHA, Davenport, from this port for Pacific Ocean.—mate sick.

Weekly Almanac.

1843.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	High water.
12 Saturday,	6 50	5 10	7 52	8 50
13 Sunday,	6 49	5 11	8 54	9 30
14 Monday,	6 48	5 12	9 57	10 10
15 Tuesday,	6 46	5 14	11 1	10 53
16 Wednesday,	6 45	5 15	mor.	11 59
17 Thursday,	6 43	5 17	0 8	aft 30
18 Friday,	6 42	5 18	1 16	1 23

Moon's First Qr. 18th 6h. 36m.

NOTICE

A Lecture will be delivered, on the subject of **TEMPERANCE**, this evening, at the Clarke street Church, by Mr. ROBERT GORR—commencing at the usual hour. [Feb 12.]

COMIC VALENTINES

ON LETTER PAPER.

ANOTHER LOT this day received and for sale cheap, at the Variety Store of T. STACY, Jr.

Those in want had better call to-day, as they are selling very fast. Feb. 12, 1842.

R. I. MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the Censors for the Northern District of the Rhode Island Medical Society, will be held at the Senate Chamber, in the city of Providence on Wednesday, the 23d instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHNSON GARDNER, Recording Secretary.

NEW GOODS

A VARIETY of fresh imported Dry Goods, suitable for the approaching season, will be opened this day and for sale at low prices, at No 162 Thames Street.

H. SESSIONS.

Feb. 12, 1842.

PROBATE NOTICES.

CLERK'S OFFICE,

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 7th.

WHEREAS the Administrator's final Account on the Estate of WING SPOONER, late of Newport, dec. was this day presented for settlement and allowance.—It is ordered, That said Account be received, and referred to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Clerk's Office on the first Monday of March, 1842, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given, by publishing a Copy of this Order three weeks in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place, and be heard. Witness B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk,

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 7. 1842

WHEREAS application was made for an Administrator to be appointed on the estate of ELIZABETH J. SLOCUM, late of Newport, dec.

It is ordered, That the same be received, and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Clerk's Office in Newport, on the first Monday in March, next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this Order 3 several times in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place, and be heard. By Order, B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk,

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, ss.—Clerks Office, Supreme Judicial Court, March Term, A. D. 1843.

WHEREAS, OTIS T. PETERS of Portsmouth, in the County and State aforesaid, hath Filed his petition in this Office, praying for certain reasons therein stated, that the benefit of an act passed at the January session A. D. 1828, entitled "An act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors" may be extended to him. This is therefore to notify the Creditors of said Peters, to appear before said Court to be holden at Newport within and for the county of Newport, on the 1st Monday of March and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted. E. P. ALLAN, Clerk.

WANTED.

AN ACTIVE LAD, at this Office as a carrier, for the south part of the town. Newport Feb 12.

Farm for Sale.

THAT Valuable Farm in Somerset (Mass., called the Hog Neck Farm, situated about two miles from Slades Ferry, containing 120 Acres of good land, with a Dwelling House, Barn, Crib and other buildings thereon, it is well fenced with Stone Wall, has a fine young Orchard, is well watered, and has a valuable privilege for sea manure. The terms of payment will be made easy for the purchaser.—For further particulars apply to the owners, Alfred and Benjamin Bosworth, Swansey, or H. Gardiner, Jr. Somerset, N. Sisson on the premises, or to JOSEPH CHILDS, Portsmouth R. I. Feb. 5.

NEW JERSEY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

For NEW-YORK.

THE LINE between Stonington & New York will hereafter be **TRI-WEEKLY**, and continue so until spring.

PRESENT ARRANGEMENT.

The Narragansett leaves Stonington on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays.

For the accommodation of persons travelling between New York and Newport, the Steamboat mail train will stop at Wickford long enough to leave and take passengers, going and returning. Nov 2

New Independent Line,

FOR **NEW-YORK.**

CABIN PASSAGE \$3; DECK \$2.00.

THE ELEGANT and Commodious Steamboat

New Haven.

CAPT. J. K. DUSTAN,

will leave Newport **THIS (Saturday) EVENING** Feb. 12 h, at about half past 6 o'clock.

Regular days of leaving Newport, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—New York from Peck Ship, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For further information enquire of CHARLES N. TILLEY, No. 142 Thames-street, Newport.

Passengers for Providence by this arrangement, can go and return the same day, and have a whole day in Providence.

N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one, on account of the above boat or owners. Dec. 25

FOR SALE or TO LET.

THE large Three Story House in Pelham street formerly owned and occupied by the late Capt. Thomas R. Gardner as a boarding-house. It being in a central part of the Town it is very convenient and suitable for that, or a large family. The house is in good repair. For terms, apply to SAMUEL WHITEHORNE. Newport, January, 22.

TO LET,

And immediate Possession given, THE House on East Touro Street, directly opposite the Redwood Library, well calculated for one or two families. For terms apply at this Office, Newport Dec. 4. 1841. tf.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed Administratrix with the Will annexed of the estate of JEREMIAH GIFFORD, late of Portsmouth, dec. and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. She therefore requests all persons having any demands against the said estate to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to HANNAH GIFFORD, Adm'x. with the Will annexed. Portsmouth, 10th 1st mo. 1842.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Executors of the last will and Testament of BENJAMIN PEARCE, late of Portsmouth, Cabinet Maker, dec. and having qualified themselves by giving bonds as the law directs, they request all persons having any demands against the estate to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to PREMACY PEARCE, & Executors, OLIVER G. PEARCE, & Executor. Portsmouth 10th 1st mo. 1842.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Subscriber, having taken the agency for the sale of Piano Fortes is ready to furnish those in want, at prices that cannot fail to suit. Those who are about purchasing are invited to call at the Variety and Confectionary Store of T. STACY Jr., and examine some just received from New York. Jan. 22.

SALES AT AUCTION.

Stock Farming Utensils, and Household Furniture.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on **THURSDAY Feb 24th** at 10 o'clock, A. M. (if fair weather, if not, the first fair day after.) at the **Almy Farm** occupied by Joseph K. Crandall, in Portsmouth, 7 miles from Newport, on the West Road, (if not previously disposed of at private sale)

2 Pair of Oxen, one pair of 3 year old Steers, four Cows, two Horses, one Hog, also Farming Utensils, 2 ox carts, 1 ox wagon, 1 horse wagon, 1 cart & harness, plows, harrows, rakes, chains, &c. &c. A quantity of corn, oats, rye, potatoes, Atso, Dairy Utensils, and a quantity of Household Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Cookstove, &c. &c.

Wm. BARKER, Auctioneer. Portsmouth, Feb. 12.

ENGINE No. 3.

On Saturday morning next, February 19th at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold at Public Auction, in Front of the Brick Market,

ENGINE No. 3. By order of JONATHAN ALMY, Committee. Conditions at the time and place of sale. CHARLES N. TILLEY, Auc'nr.

To be Let at Auction,

On Tuesday the 15th of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises for the term of one year, from the 25th of March next.

The Farm in Portsmouth, belonging to the heirs of the late Henry Lawton, containing about 70 Acres of good land.

ALSO, will be sold immediately after at the same place (if not previously disposed of at private sale, 5 Cows, a quantity of Oats, Hay, and other articles. Conditions at the time and place. GIDEON LAWTON. Portsmouth, Jan. 29.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, & C.

NEWPORT, ss.—Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, Jan. 20th. A. D. 1842.

WHEREAS ROBERT M. TOWNSEND of Newport, in the County of Newport, has this day filed in this Office a petition, praying for certain reasons therein stated that a decree be passed to dissolve the matrimonial connection subsisting between him and his wife, Lavina W. Townsend, now of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Notice is therefore given to the said Lavina, that she be and appear, if she see fit, before the said Court, to be holden at Newport, on the first Monday of March next, and shew cause if any she hath, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted. E. P. ALLAN, Clerk.

NEW APOTHECARY'S SHOP

Sign of the "Good Samaritan,"

NO 92 Thames Street.

JUST RECEIVED.

From Boston an extensive addition of **Medicine and Dye Stuffs.**

Henry's Calcined Magnesia, Sir James Murray's Fluid Magnesia, Wells, Linn's, & Shermans Plasters, Tooth Ache Drops & Kuosote, Macassar, Buffalo, Bears, & Antique Oil; Essence of Rose, German, French & American Cologne, Lavender and Orange Flower water, Doubled Distilled Rose Water, French Lotion for chapped hands, Cold Cream and Lip Salve, Perfumed Toilet Balls, Genuine Winsor, and other soaps, Edes, Kidders, & Paysons Indelible Ink.

Superior Red, black, and blue Ink. Cough Candy, &c. &c. Ground Logwood, Nicaraguin, Fustic, and Redwood.

ALSO, Medicine Chests, for Families, or Vessels, and a general assortment of Medicine, warranted of the first quality.—For sale as above. CHARLES COTTON. Newport Jan. 29. 1842.

Encourage Home Manufacture

Camphene Oil,

THE PUBLIC having experienced the difficulty of obtaining Camphene, uniformly and of good quality from New York. The Subscriber has resumed the manufacture of the genuine article, purified by his peculiar process from all aqueous and resinous matter at his former establishment in Frank lane, and will be happy to supply his old customers and others as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere, and warranted of superior quality. As no less than one Gallon will be sold at the Laboratory, Grocers will be supplied with 5 or more gallons at a time in suitable canisters at a rate that will afford them a reasonable commission. Those who feel inclined to encourage home manufacture will please give him a call. DAVID MELVILL. Nov. 27.

PERFUMERY.

A Great variety just received and for sale at the Variety Store of T. STACY, Jr. Jan. 29.

servants, and it is a strange coincidence that his body was carried home by three servants from the same house, where he was murdered. Cato was wont to ride from Rome to the country, in the most simple manner, with but one slave, sometimes no attendant at all—riding gently with his *realis* under him for a saddle, some what in the style of a modern decent Antiburgher minister.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE, Wednesday, Feb. 9.—Numerous petitions and memorials were presented, against the repeal or postponement of the Bankrupt Act. Mr. King's resolution to adjourn Congress on the 30th of May was taken up, and, after a short discussion, laid on the table.

Mr. Archer made a speech in opposition to Mr. Clay's resolutions for amending the Constitution.

IN THE HOUSE, A communication was received from Messrs. Gilmer, Hunter, Rhett, and another from Mr. M. C. Johnson, in which they desired to be excused from serving longer on the Committee on Foreign Affairs with Mr. Adams.—They were discharged accordingly.

The resolution was called up, empowering the Committee on Manufactures to collect testimony. It was discussed at some length, and laid aside.

The bill passed, making an appropriation for the relief of distressed seamen in foreign countries.

IN SENATE, Thursday, Feb. 10.—A resolution was offered, asking information as to the progress of the investigation into the affairs of the New York Custom House. Mr. Clay said the investigation was proper, and its progress satisfactory; and that a report would shortly be made. With the consent of Mr. Peirce, the mover, the resolution was, for the present, laid on the table.

The Treasury Note bill was returned to the Senate, with the signature of the President.

IN THE HOUSE, The resolution to empower the Committee on Manufactures to collect testimony, was laid on the table—107 to 79.

Mr. Stanly from the Committee on Expenditures, called up his resolution for the employment of a clerk. And, after considerable debate, the resolution was adopted.

IN SENATE, Friday February 11.—Several memorials against any interference with the Bankrupt Law were presented. Mr. White of Indiana, presented several resolutions of the Legislature of his State on several subjects.

Mr. Evans, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill making an appropriation for pensions for the year 1842, and the act for the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries; which were immediately read a third time and passed.

The bill to confirm certain land claims in the State of Louisiana, and the bill to enable claimants in the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, to institute proceedings to test the validity of land titles within the limits of the same were severally read a third time and passed.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Clay, went into an Executive session, and remained with closed doors through the remainder of the session.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. Fillmore, from the committee on Ways and Means, presented reports.

Several resolutions were offered and received by general consent.

The resolution offered by Mr. Saltonstall, authorizing the Committee on Manufactures to employ a clerk, was taken up, and after some remarks by the mover of it, and others, Mr. Turner moved to lay it on the table. On this motion there was a tie, and the Speaker decided the vote in the negative. Soon after the motion was renewed, and the resolution was laid on the table.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on private bills, and a large number were considered, and several were reported to the House, after which the House adjourned.

The Senate did not sit Saturday.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. Everett gave notice that he should on Monday offer a resolution to discharge the Committee of the Whole from further consideration of the Apportionment Bill to make it the special order on Tuesday next, and every day thereafter till disposed of, and that at two o'clock on Tuesday, the 22nd inst, debate shall cease and the question be taken thereon.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the President of the United States in answer to a resolution of the House, stating that the authority under which the Commission of George Poindexter, and others, to investigate the affairs of the New York Custom House was raised, was the authority vested in the President to take charge that the laws are faithfully executed, and to give to Congress from time to time information on the state of the Union; and that its purpose and object would be explained by the Commission itself, which would at the proper time be laid before Congress. Also, a communication from the Governor of Iowa.

The remainder of the day was consumed in the consideration of private bills, a great number of which were passed in Committee of the Whole and reported to the House, where they were ordered to be engrossed.

IN SENATE Monday, February 14.—Mr. Wright brought in a bill to repeal the Pilot law of 1837.

Mr. Pearce of New Hampshire called up his resolution again, asking for information, relative to the investigation into the affairs of the New York Custom House, and after a long discussion, on motion of Mr. Mangum, it was laid on the table—yeas 19, nays 17.

After some incidental business, the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE, Messrs Cooper of Ga., Holmes of S. C., and Chapman of Ala., three of the five gentlemen appointed to fill vacancies on the committee of Foreign Affairs, asked and were excused from serving on that committee.

The Apportionment Bill

Mr. Everett from the committee appointed to consider that subject, proposed a suspension of the rules, so as to allow him to introduce his resolution, giving precedence to the apportionment question over all others, until the 22nd, and on that day to decide it. It was decided yeas 58, nays 124, so the House refused to suspend.

Mr. Adams presented a petition praying for the reduction of the pay of Congress, which was referred to the committee on expenditures.

After which a number of petitions from various quarters on the subject of slavery, abolition, Texas, &c. &c., were presented and took the usual course.

IN SENATE, Tuesday, Feb. 15.—The resolution of Mr. King, fixing on the 31st of May as the limitation of the session after a brief discussion was on motion of Mr. Clay laid on the table 22 to 16.

The resolution of Mr. Merrick was taken up, providing that the Senate should not amend any bill so as to introduce an appropriation not authorized by law.

The Compromise Act.

Mr. Clay offered several resolutions relative to the collection of the revenue, the compromise, and kindred topics, which lie (under the rules) one day.

Mr. Benton's bill to postpone the operation of the bankrupt law of 1841 until July 1842, came up on its third reading.

After some debate the bill was rejected, yeas 18, nays 23. The Senate then went into Executive session, after which they adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE, a report from the committee on the expenditures of the House came up in its regular order during the morning hour. This report proposes to reduce the expenses of the House very materially.—After considerable discussion the morning hour expired, leaving Mr. Cushing in possession of the floor, on this subject.

Mr. Everett made another ineffectual attempt to get up his resolution on the apportionment bill.

A bill passed granting permission to the Banks of the District to pay out as well as to receive the notes of the Banks of Virginia and Maryland—the vote stood yeas 97, nays 73.

Mr. Gentry's motion to instruct the committee of the Whole to strike out all appropriations not authorized by law from the general appropriation bill, was agreed to—yeas 144, nays 22.

The House then adjourned.

BRIDGE OF ICE.—The Buffalo Commercial states that the curious phenomenon of a bridge of ice, is now in existence in the Niagara river, below the falls. The ice, broken into small fragments by its descent over the falls, has been thrown up below in such quantities and with such force, that it has risen in an arch thirty five feet above the summer level of the waters, and become frozen into a firm, compact bridge of a mile and a half in length. Visitors, it is said, have repeatedly crossed over it.—The spray falling and freezing upon it, has united the fragments firmly together.

The city of Lowell is perhaps better provided with engines and hose than any city in the Union, of its size. It has 14 first-rate engines, distributed in different parts of the city, and likewise 12,500 feet of good leading hose, and 364 feet of suction hose, and the fire department consists of 616 members, including Engineers. In addition, it has 1 hook and ladder company, 1 hose company, and 1 protection company. In each of the mills there is a force pump driven by the water wheel, which will drive water through hose 500 feet in length. It is perhaps proper to state that ten of the engines and a large portion of the hose are the property of the manufacturing corporations.—*Lowell Courier.*

TURNED FARMER.—AMOS KENDALL having purchased about a hundred acres of land adjoining the city of Washington, and built a small frame house upon it, has been engaged in fixing himself and family in his new habitation. Here he proposes devoting a portion of his time to the pen and another portion to manual labor on his farm.

Granite roofing.—The Charlestown Aurora mentions that the roof of the new Custom House in Boston is to be covered with granite. The blocks are hewn in the form of tile, about 2 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. (we do not recollect the precise size,) and overlap each other. There are some buildings at the South which are covered with marble tile, but this will be the first time our granite is used for the purpose. The tile cost nearly twenty-four dollars each.

The receipts of the American Board of Missions during the month of January are stated to be more than \$40,000.

Constitutional Convention.

MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 14.—There not being a quorum present, adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON.—A quorum of the members appeared in their seats, and the Convention proceeded to business.

The clerk then read the proceedings of the last day of the November session.

Mr. Barr presented a resolution, stating that a Constitution had been adopted by the people, and should be the paramount law of the State, and that the Convention when it adjourns on , adjourn without day.

Mr. Atwell presented resolutions much to the same effect, but going into the matter at greater length.

Mr. Barr then moved, that the subject be called to-morrow morning for discussion, provided the House be then full.

Messrs Mathewson and Greene moved to lay them on the table.

Mr. Barber wished them to come up immediately. He was ready to meet them now.

Mr. Updike thought the question should be whether the Convention would consider the resolutions at all.

By consent, they were laid on the table. Mr. Atwell giving notice that he should call his up to-morrow morning.

On motion of Mr. Dorr, the Constitution framed by the Convention, in November last, as far as completed, was read.

Mr. Childs moved that the Bill of Rights be engrossed, and adopted as a part of the Constitution.

Mr. Atwell inquired, if the Bill of Rights be adopted, it would be in order hereafter to move to strike it out; as, if his resolution was not adopted, to adjourn, he intended to move to strike out the whole Constitution, and to substitute. The president thought such a motion would not be in order.

Mr. Atwell named some objections he entertained towards the Bill of Rights, as a reason why he thought it might be hereafter found necessary to strike it out, or at least to amend it.

Mr. Dorr agreed with the President, but stated, and the President agreed, that it would be perfectly in order, after the Constitution had been adopted, to reconsider any vote, or to strike out any part, or the whole.

Some further discussion took place on the subject, and then the article was amended and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Childs, the 2d article [on Suffrage] was taken up; but before any action or discussion, Mr. Updike raised another objection to the 1st article or Bill of Rights, and moved to reconsider the vote by which it had been adopted.

Mr. Atwell opposed the motion to reconsider, on the ground that the objection was not valid.

The motion to reconsider was rejected. The article on suffrage was then taken up again, and on motion of Mr. Childs recommitted.

Mr. Dorr, at his request, was discharged from serving longer on the committee on Suffrage. The Chair deferred filling the vacancy till to-morrow morning.

Mr. Updike moved to enlarge the above Committee.

It was voted to add to the committee two from each county.

On motion of Mr. Updike, the committee on Representation was enlarged by the addition of two from each county; and the article relative to the Senate was referred to the same Committee.

Mr. Updike moved to recede from the votes just passed to enlarge the committees on Suffrage and Representation.—He then moved to refer the above subjects to a select committee, and the motion prevailed. The committee of three from each county.

At six o'clock, the convention adjourned for one hour.

At seven o'clock, the Chair announced the select committee on the articles on Suffrage, House of Representatives, and Senate.

Newport County.—Messrs Childs, Lawton and Manchester.

Providence County.—Messrs J. H. Clarke, Mann, J. Jenckes.

Washington County.—Messrs Robinson, J. B. M. Potter, Davis.

Kent County.—Messrs Rhodes, Wilbur, James.

Bristol County.—Messrs Haile, Bullock, Humphrey.

The Convention then adjourned.

TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 15.—The proceedings of Monday were read.

The resolution of Mr. Atwell was then taken up, and Mr. Dorr occupied nearly the whole morning in support of it. After he had concluded, the Convention was called upon its passage, and it was rejected by a vote of 51 to 11.

After voting by 28 to 20, to print 100 copies of the "People's Constitution," for the use of the Convention, the convention then adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON.—The third article of the Constitution was read and adopted.

Article fourth was then read. On motion of Mr. Mathewson, a section was added requiring the assent of two thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature to any appropriation of the public monies.

The section prohibiting lotteries had not been adopted. It was proposed to amend it so as not to affect any existing grants.

Mr. Updike thought this a proper occasion to restrict lotteries except for certain purposes. He was in favor of a future grant for the purpose of uniting the money thus acquired with Mr. Brown's donation for a lunatic asylum. The reve-

nue might also be applied to the support of the deaf and dumb.

He moved that the section be sent to a committee to report an amendment to the above effect. When those objects were accomplished, lotteries should cease.

Messrs Updike, King and E. Potter, were appointed such committee.

The thirteenth section relative to incurring State Debts, was referred to Mr. E. R. Potter.

Article seventh was adopted.

The eleventh article was taken up.

Mr. Atwell moved that the article be passed till after the report of that committee.

It was passed accordingly.

The twelfth and thirteenth articles were then adopted.

The convention then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 16.—The select committee on Suffrage the House of Representatives, and the Senate, not being prepared to report, there was no business on the table, and the convention directed the committee to have their reports published as soon as completed, and then adjourned.

THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 17.—Mr. Potter made a brief report, in addition to a section in the article on the Legislative power, prohibiting the General Assembly from ever pledging the faith of the State for the payment of the obligations of other, without the consent of the people, which was adopted.

The committee on Suffrage, made a report.

Mr. Mathewson presented two additional sections to the Bill of Rights.

One of these prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude;—the other, made persons in any way engaged in duelling, incapable of holding offices of honor and profit.

The articles were laid on the table for the present.

The committee to whom was referred the section upon lotteries, made report, proposing to prohibit all lotteries in future, except for the purpose of raising a fund for establishing retreats for the insane, the deaf and dumb or the blind.

The report was opposed by Mr. E. Mathewson and Judge Haile.

The amendment was not adopted.

Mr. Randolph moved an amendment, excepting authorized grants yet unexpended, from the general prohibition in the section.

This amendment was laid on the table for the purpose of learning the situation of those grants.

The section respecting duelling was rejected.

AFTERNOON.—Mr. Potter moved an amendment to the bill of rights, requiring compensation to be made, if required, before private property be taken for public uses.

This was laid on the table.

The select committee reported the articles on the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The article on the right of suffrage was then taken up.

On motion of Mr. Lawton, the freehold qualification required upon one year's residence, was fixed at \$134 instead of at \$150, as reported by the committee.

It was moved by Mr. Greene of Exeter that the amount of property required as a qualification for voters upon a question of taxation, be reduced to \$134. This was opposed by Messrs Mann and J. H. Clarke.

The amendment was not adopted.

Mr. Titus moved that habitual drunkards be excluded from the right of voting. After some debate, he withdrew the amendment.

All the sections were adopted, and on motion of Mr. Potter, the whole article was laid on the table till morning. He had drawn up an article which he had intended to move as a substitute for the whole. This was circulated, and the subject was left open to amendment.

The article on the Senate was then taken up. This provided for the election of 19 Senators by districts. Providence county was divided into three districts, and the remaining counties each formed a district.

Mr. Potter moved an amendment. His idea was, that if the State was to be restricted, it should be so divided as to give an adequate representation to the agricultural towns. He moved that the plan proposed should be stricken out and another substituted, which should give each town a Senator.

The amendment was opposed by Messrs Bullock, Haile and others.

Mr. Wilbur also opposed the amendment, and the convention adjourned till Friday morning.

Fighting in Venezuela.—Captain Attwood, of the British brig Breeze, arrived at New Orleans, from Kingston, Jamaica on the 24th, reports that two days previous to his departure, news was received from Carthage. In consequence of some outrages upon British subjects and their property by Carmona, the leader of the revolution, several persons were flogged and taken out to be shot, and several vessels plundered. The Charybdis brig of war was ordered to sail from Jamaica to examine into the matter. The news is, that on her arrival at Carthage she was fired upon from two Carthaginian brigs of war, several gunboats, &c. The Charybdis thereupon cast anchor and commenced her defence; and the result of the action was, that two Venezuelan ships were sunk, the Admiral, with a large number of men, killed. The Charybdis lost four men killed in the engagement, and was considerably injured in her upper works.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT,
SATURDAY, Feb. 10, 1842.

Proceedings of Congress.

It will be seen by the Congressional Journal that our dates are to Tuesday last. The Senate had rejected the motion of Mr. Benton, for postponing the operation of the Bankrupt Law, and Mr. Clay has introduced some important resolutions in relation to the Compromise Act, and in which he recommends that the rate of duties on foreign imports ought to be augmented beyond the rate of 20 per cent, so as to produce a net revenue of twenty-six millions of dollars.

Constitutional Convention

The Convention authorised by the General Assembly to form a Constitution, met at Providence on Monday afternoon, pursuant to the adjournment from the 13th of November.—In our preceding columns will be found their proceedings to Thursday last.

THE GALE.—We were visited by a severe gale on Wednesday night. The wind commenced blowing a gale from the southeast and afterwards shifted to southwest and continued with great violence during the next day. Considerable damage was done to the wharves, several of them were much injured, a number of boats were stove or sunk, and a number of vessels injured at the wharves. The barque James W. Page, Davis, from Boston for Baltimore went ashore on the north end of Goat Island, but has since got off, with some damage in false keel and rudder.

The Schooner Globe, of Duxbury, from North Carolina, for Boston, with a cargo of tar and resin, went ashore on the South side of Block Island on the 17th.

The gale was very severe at N. York, Boston and many other places, and we shall probably hear of extensive damage to the shipping along the coast.

FIRE.—Our Citizens were alarmed about 7 o'clock on Thursday evening by the cry of fire, which proved to be in the Cottage on the Hill, formerly belonging to Mr. Schoeder and now owned by J. H. Gillett Esq., the fire notwithstanding the wind was blowing a gale, was speedily got under by the activity of the Firemen and citizens, and the damage confined to the interior of the building.—The House was unoccupied, it having recently undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The fire was communicated from the furnace in the cellar in which a fire was kept for the purpose of drying the house. We understand, the building, was insured, and the loss will be about \$1000.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire took place in New York on Thursday morning last, which commenced in a mahogany yard No 141 Centre street and a row of four brick buildings occupied as workshops was entirely burnt to the ground with nearly all their contents. The House corner of Weller and Center streets was considerably damaged. The force of the wind drove the flames across Centre street, one of the broadest in the city, and three houses were destroyed and several others injured.

The Gale in New York appears to have been very severe.—On the north river side great damage was done to the shipping. A great number of chimneys were blown down in different parts of the city.

Expeditious Voyage.—The Whale ship Roman, Capt Alex. Barker which sailed from New Bedford the 15th of August, 1840, returned there on Wednesday last, with a cargo of 3500 blbs. of oil, having during her absence circumnavigated the globe via the Cape of Good Hope returning via Cape Horn. Capt. Baker has been north to the latitude of 57 degrees, and south to lat. 60; and has been in port and making the passage thirteen and a half months of the 18 months occupied in the voyage,—leaving only four and a half months for "catchings."

The U. S. frigate Columbia, now at Boston, has been ordered to Europe, to carry out Washington Irving, the newly appointed Minister to Spain. The Columbia had been intended for one of the Home Squadron, and was about to proceed to sea in that service.

SAMUEL HUBBARD, Esq. of Boston, has been nominated by the Governor, to be Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, in place of Judge Putnam resigned.

GEN. HAMILTON, of S. C.—Relating to the alleged misappropriation of funds by this gentleman, the Journal of Commerce of Tuesday says:—"We have reason to believe that whatever may be the fact as to the amount deficient, it has originated in payments made by him for account of the Texian Government (under the daily expectation of negotiating that loan, and thus replacing the sums borrowed) to protect their credit and prevent the dishonoring of their drafts, which would have proved fatal to his negotiations. It is but justice to the high character of this gentleman to anticipate explanations, which, on his return, he will doubtless make."

The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a bill which compels a resumption of specie payments on the 30th of September. It merely waits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

Dr. Eldridge has commenced a suit to recover damages against the Philadelphia Commercial, Moyamensing, and Western Banks, and against several of the Police officers and officers of the Banks, for taking away from his office a sum of money at time of his arrest on the charge of forgery, more than a year ago.

The U. S. frigate Constellation, Com. Kearney, and the sloop of war Boston, were spoken on the 29th of September, 23 days from the Comac Islands, bound to China.

The U. S. schooner Grampus will leave Boston in a few days on a coasting cruise.

A Puritan Relic.—On Sunday last was baptised in New York, by Rev. Wm. Adams, an infant named John Cotton—the young pilgrim being enveloped in a blanket brought over by the Rev. John Cotton, the non-conformist in 1833, and in which he himself, his son Seaborn, both on the voyage, his daughter, the wife of Increase Mather, his grandson Cotton Mather, and a host of their descendants, have, in their different generations, been carried to the baptismal font.

[Express.]

The Meeting House of the First Congregational Society in Chelmsford was destroyed by fire on the 13th inst: said to have been the work of an incendiary.

Suffrage Convention,

The Convention by the friends of the Suffrage Constitution for the nomination of Governor and State Officers, was held on Wednesday, at Providence: Delegates were in attendance from nearly all the towns. A Committee was appointed to recommend to the Convention suitable persons for candidates, and the Convention took a recess of one hour.

At the meeting of the convention, after the recess, the Committee reported the following nominations, which were confirmed by the Convention, and recommended to the people for election:

For Governor,
THOMAS F. CARPENTER.
For Lieutenant Governor,
WAGER WEEDEN.
For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM H. SMITH.
For Attorney General,
WALTER H. BURGESS,
For General Treasurer,
JOHN STERNES.

A Committee was appointed to wait on the candidates who reported that Gen. Carpenter declined standing as a candidate, on the ground that he belonged to the party now out of power and it would be of more benefit to the cause, for which he was willing to make any sacrifice, to select the first officer from the dominant party. Mr. Burgess also declined.

The following gentlemen were nominated for Senators.

1st District.—Wm. C. Barker, of Providence.
2d District.—Oliver Johnson, of Providence.
3d District.—John Paine, of Smithfield.
4th District.—Abner Haskell, of Cumberland.
5th District.—Amos Eddy, Jr. of Gloucester.
6th District.—Christopher Spencer, Warwick.
7th District.—John Woods, of Coventry.
8th District.—Edwin Wilbur, of Newport.
9th District.—Nathaniel Tompkins, of Little Compton.
10th District.—Joseph Spink, of North Kingstown.
11th District.—Jesse Wilboar Jr, of Hopkinton.
12th District.—No nomination.

FOR SHERIFFS.

Providence County.—Burrington Anthony, of Providence.

Kent County.—Hazard Carder of Warwick.

Newport County.—Wm. N. G. Helms, of Newport.

Washington County.—Bradford Bliven, of Westerly.

Bristol County.—No Nomination.

Judge WEEBEN was then, unanimously nominated as Governor, and a committee was appointed to fill the present or any future vacancies in the next Legislature, and after the passage of the usual resolutions, the Convention adjourned.

The Select Committee of three from each County, in the Constitutional Convention, reported yesterday, upon the subject of Suffrage, the House of Representatives and the Senate. The system of Suffrage proposed, and which from the adoption of the several sections, will probably be finally decided upon by the Convention, is nearly the same as that lately adopted in the General Assembly. A white native born citizen of the United States, may be admitted on one year's residence in the State, upon the present freehold qualification, and upon two year's residence, without any property qualification. To vote upon any question of taxation, the possession of taxable property to the amount of \$150 is required, and the assessment upon it, must have been paid within one year of the time of voting. Naturalized foreigners, are to be admitted upon the freehold qualification, and a three year's residence after naturalization.

The House is to be formed upon an arbitrary ratio of population as follows:—each town having between 4,000 and 6,500 inhabitants, is to have 3 representatives; between 6,500 and 10,000, four representatives; between 10,000 and 14,000, five representatives; between 14,000 and 18,000, six representatives; between 18,000 and 22,000, seven representatives; over 22,000, eight representatives. This apportionment gives Providence 8 representatives; Smithfield, Newport and Warwick, each 4; North Providence, Cumberland and Scituate, each 3; and all the rest two.

The State is divided into Seven Senatorial Districts. Providence County, is divided into three districts, each to elect two Senators, as follows: Providence and Johnston, form one district; North Providence, Smithfield and Cumberland, another; Scituate, Cranston, Glocester, Foster and Burrillville, the third. Each of remaining Counties is a District.—Newport is to elect four Senators; Washington, four; Kent, three, and Bristol, two.

A proposition was before the Convention, to form the Senate in another plan, and give each town a Senator.

Providence Journal.

VIOLENT AND DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.—We learn from the Cleveland Herald of the 8th inst. that the neighborhood of that city and the surrounding country were visited by a most violent tornado, which destroyed a great deal of property. A portion of the towns of Maysfield and Kirtland were laid in ruins, barns and houses unroofed and blown down, fences carried away, and a great deal of injury done to trees, grain, cattle, &c.

One man was killed and several persons had limbs broken. The storm is represented as having been perfectly terrific, and accompanied by thunder and vivid flashes of lightning. Nothing withstood its violence. Trees were instantly twisted off, and hurled in the air, heavy stones moved from their places, and log houses torn to pieces and scattered. The width of the tornado varied from fifty to one hundred rods.

Three Lives lost by the Flood.—Mr. William V. Shaver, a respectable citizen of Little Falls, who had been with two of his sons in a wagon to visit a daughter, returning home on Sunday night, in attempting to ford a swollen stream which emptied into the Mohawk, got into a deep, rapid current from which he could not rescue himself. His cries for relief were heard, but no relief could reach him. The neighbors however, rallied and extricated the horses alive, and in the course of the night found the remains of one of the boys; and in the morning they found the body of Mr. Shaver, with that of his youngest son clinging, in death, to his back! And thus perished the father and two sons. The boy was tied to his father's back with the whiplash.

Albany Evening Journal.

DEATH ON THE RAILROAD.—We learn by a passenger in the Philadelphia train this morning that a sad accident occurred about four miles this side of Bordentown. A man named Richard Wainwright, for several years a respectable merchant in Philadelphia, and brother of the Kensington Bank, was walking upon the track—partially deranged as it is supposed—when the locomotive struck him, threw him upon the rails, broke one leg and thigh, and so fractured his skull that when the train left him at Trenton his death was momentarily expected.—He was a large, fine looking man of about 40 years. No blame could attach to the Engineer, as the darkness of the night prevented his seeing the man until the cars were close upon him.

N. Y. Tribune.

A Mr. Jordan, of Pittsfield, Mass. passed through Peoria, Illinois, on the 21st ult., with a flock of nearly 1000 full blooded Saxony sheep, bound for Knox county. He left home on the last of September, and on the journey but sixteen of the flock had died. Whole expense of driving \$700.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—We understand that Henry Adams, Esq., editor of the Litchfield Enquirer, was drowned on Friday, the 11th inst. while fishing on the Big pond, so called, about two miles from the village of Litchfield. He broke through the ice, sunk in about 15 feet of water. His body was recovered, after remaining in the water about four hours. Mr. Adams was highly respected.

Hartford Times.

The following appointments by the President were confirmed by the Senate on Friday of last week.

Washington Irving of New York, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.

Waddy Thompson of South Carolina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico.

Wm. Blackford of Virginia, to be Charge d'Affairs to New Grenada.

BLOODY BUSINESS.—The Cincinnati Gazette gives the following account of a dreadful slaughter of—hogs:—

We learn from J. W. Coleman, Esq. who carries on the principal slaughtering house, that at his establishment, there have been killed this year 83,531 hogs against about 102,000 last year. At the other principal houses near this, there have been killed about 12,000. At Covington, 8000 has been killed. Last year, Mr. Coleman killed about 22,000 from Kentucky, and this year about 1200. The greater number of hogs have come this year from Indiana. The number of hogs packed this year, will fall short of that last year about 35 or 40,000.

On Monday night last, a soldier lost his life in attempting to desert from the Canadian side below the Falls. In order to elude the sentinel, he procured a cord, and essayed to let himself down the precipice, between Table Rock and the Ferry—but the breaking of the cord dashed him lifeless on the rocks and ice below. Buffalo Commercial.

Relics of the President.—Captain Jepson, of the schooner Makena, arrived from the Azores, reports that while at Bonavista, one of those islands he was told by an English gentleman from St. Nicholas, another of the group, that some water casks and a stern-boat had been picked up and taken to St. Nicholas, having on them the name of the steam packet President. Captain Jepson's informant had seen these interesting relics. N. Y. Com. Adv.

Snow in Canada.—The Quebec Gazette of the 7th inst. says that there was at that time a depth of snow on the ground in Quebec, of about four feet.—It rained on the morning of the 5th and snowed at noon, with a gale from the West, followed by intense cold. On the evening of the 6th there was another fall of snow, with the wind at the East.

There was much damage done by the swelling of the streams in the central and western parts of New York, and in some parts of Pennsylvania, particularly by the destruction of bridges, and in some instances, of mill dams. A correspondent of the Rochester Post, at Owego, says, "that six out of the eight bridges upon the Ithaca and Owego rail road, have been carried away, and other damage done."

Mr. Robert Willis, lately of New York, stepped out of a car on the railroad near Newark, upon the platform. The car, at the instant turned a curve, threw him against a post some fifteen feet down the bank, and injured him so severely that he died after five or six hours.

The store of Mr. Godfrey Eckloff, merchant tailor at Washington, was broken open on Friday night, and robbed of goods to the amount of \$500; the goods were afterward found under a burned building.

Metorological Diary

FOR JANUARY, 1842.

Thermo'r		WINDS		GENERAL ASPECT OF THE WEATHER.	
JAN.	FEB.	JAN.	FEB.	JAN.	FEB.
1 20 34 33	1 20 34 33	sw	sw	Clear	Clear
2 30 35 30	2 30 35 30	s	w	Clear	Heavy wind
3 11 18 18	3 11 18 18	sw	sw	Clear	Clear
4 32 36 28	4 32 36 28	sw	sw	Snow & rain	Cloudy
5 19 24 16	5 19 24 16	sw	sw	Clear	Clear
6 10 30 33	6 10 30 33	sw	sw	Clear	Cloudy Rain
7 40 42 36	7 40 42 36	s	se	Rain	Rain
8 32 35 37	8 32 35 37	sw	sw	Clear	Cloudy
9 35 40 38	9 35 40 38	sw	sw	Cloudy	Clear
10 34 35 36	10 34 35 36	sw	sw	Snow	Snow
11 30 35 33	11 30 35 33	sw	se	Snow	Cloudy
12 30 38 31	12 30 38 31	sw	sw	Clear	Clear
13 30 11 10	13 30 11 10	n	sw	Clear	Clear
14 20 42 39	14 20 42 39	sw	sw	Clear	Clear
15 44 38 36	15 44 38 36	sw	sw	Clear	Clear
16 30 32 28	16 30 32 28	sw	sw	Clear	Clear
17 30 32 30	17 30 32 30	sw	sw	Clear	Clear
18 34 42 35	18 34 42 35	w	sw	Clear	Clear
19 36 46 42	19 36 46 42	sw	sw	Clear and pleasant	Clear
20 40 40 42	20 40 40 42	sw	sw	Clear	Cloudy
21 36 42 36	21 36 42 36	sw	sw	Cloudy	Clear
22 24 30 28	22 24 30 28	sw	sw	Clear	Clear
23 23 30 19	23 23 30 19	sw	sw	Clear	Clear
24 6 18 20	24 6 18 20	sw	sw	Clear	Clear
25 30 35 36	25 30 35 36	sw	sw	Clear	Clear
26 32 36 36	26 32 36 36	sw	sw	Clear	Clear
27 36 30 32	27 36 30 32	sw	sw	Clear	Clear
28 24 32 36	28 24 32 36	sw	sw	Snow & rain	Clear
29 36 40 35	29 36 40 35	sw	sw	Clear	Clear
30 34 41 42	30 34 41 42	w	sw	Clear	Clear
31 40 45 46	31 40 45 46	se	sw	Cloudy	Rain

Mean average of this Month, 31.60.
Mean do. of Jan. last Year, 32.73.
Mean do. of Jan. 1837, the warmest Jan. in last 25 years, 37.90.
Mean do. of Jan. 1840, the coldest Jan. in same time, 24.07.

REMARKS.—The Month, although colder than January last year has been generally mild—the wind has been to the Southwest about 18 days during the month. We have had no ice or snow of consequence.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, Feb. 14.
Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At Market, 360 Beef Cattle, 280 Sheep. Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We quote a few choice Cattle at \$6 First quality \$5.50 a \$5.75; second quality \$4.65 a \$5.25; third quality \$3.75 a \$4.50.
Sheep.—All at Market were stall fed. Sales from \$3 to—
Swine.—None at Market, except a few from the neighborhood.

MARRIED.
In Providence, at St. John's Church, on Sunday afternoon last, by the Rev. Dr. Crocker, Mr. JOSIAH REED, to Miss ELIZABETH ALLEN, eldest daughter of Wm. C. Munro, Esq. all of Providence.

DIED.
At the Marine Hospital on the 13th inst. ISAAC DUFFIE, a colored seaman, aged about 27 years, a native of Portsmouth, R. I. In Middlesex on the 1st inst. Mrs. REBECCA MANCHESTER, wife of Giles Manchester, Esq. in the 71st year of her age. An exemplary member of the 1st Baptist Church in this town.
In Bristol, on Friday last, Mr. JOSIAH MUNROE, aged 52 years.
In Providence on the 10th inst. Mr. SHELDON BATTY, in the 50th year of his age.
In South Kingston, on the 6th inst. Mrs. HANNAH WATSON, widow of the late Mr. Ichabod Watson, in the 86th year of her age.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, Feb. 13th.

Sch'r Aurelia, Dunbar, from E. City, N. C., with loss of head of mainmast in the gale of the 8th inst.; Elizabeth, Wiley, from Bristol for New York.

Sloop Herald, Heath, from New York for Providence.

Sailed Barque Merchant, Boss, Havana, SUNDAY, Feb. 13th.

Brig Emily, of Waldeboro, from Savannah for Providence.

Sloop Republic, Soule, from New Bedford for New York.

Sailed Brig Albano, Buxton, for New York.

MONDAY, Feb. 14th.

Sch'r Eliza Hand, Baker, from Providence for Philadelphia.

Sch'r Mary, Howland, from do for Baltimore; Maine, Park, from Wilmington, N. C. for Providence.

Sloops Meridian, Pitman, from N. York via New London for Fall River; Herald, Heath from Providence for New York.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16th.

Barque James W. Page, Davis, of and from Boston for Baltimore.

Sch'r Flora, from Plymouth, for do; Leonidas, from Boston, for Alexandria; Greensberry Holt, from Boston for Tuckerton; Caroline, from Machias for New York; Lucratia, from Eastport; Lafayette, from Philadelphia for Boston.

CLEARED.

Brig Albano, Buxton, New York.

Brig Canonicus, Bigley, Matanzas.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Was passed off the More, Feb. 2d Brig Echo, Messer from Wilmington, N. C. for Havana.

Arr at Mobile, 23th ult, Sloop Three Brothers, Heath, hence via Key West, 33 days.

Arr at Charleston 3d inst. Sch'r Virginian, Burroughs, 10 days from Havana.

Arr at Savannah, 25th ult, Brig Poland, Cozzens, hence 18 days.

At Apalachicola, 23d ult, Ship Marianna, Phillips, from New York, wtg.

At Mobile, 1st inst Ship Wm. Engs, Coe, for Nantes loading.

Cld at New Orleans, 29th ult, Sch'r Only Daughter, Weedon, Savannah.

WHARVES.

Spoken Oct. 18th, Ship Wm. Lee, Gifford, of this port, 15 mos out, 400 bbls sperm oil.

Weekly Almanac.

1842.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	High water.
13 Saturday,	6 41	5 19	2 23	3 21
20 Sunday,	6 39	5 21	3 24	3 22
31 Monday,	6 38	5 22	4 17	4 23
22 Tuesday,	6 37	5 23	5 3	5 23
23 Wednesday,	6 36	5 24	5 40	6 22
24 Thursday,	6 34	5 26	6 17	7 17
25 Friday,	6 33	5 27	6 46	8 9

New Moon 24th 11h 7m evening.

NOTICE.

The undersigned returns his sincere and hearty thanks to the members of Fire Companies and the rest of his fellow citizens for their efficient aid in extinguishing the fire at his house on the evening of Thursday the 17th inst. Feb. 19.] J. H. GILLIAT.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Corporation of Zion Church will be held on Monday Evening next, at 7 o'clock, at their Lecture room. By order of the Wardens. A punctual attendance is requested. [Feb. 19.]

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership in business, and have adopted the firm of PECKHAM, BULL, & Co.

JOB A. PECKHAM, HENRY BULL, JOHN BULL.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1842.

Stock in the R. I. Union Bank.

A FEW SHARES for sale, Enquire at this Office. [Feb. 19.]

ALL who have bills against the owners of the brig CANONICUS, are requested to present them immediately to me. HENRY BULL.

Feb 19, 3w.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishing to close his business and remove from the village, will offer for sale at auction on Saturday, March 19th, at 10 o'clock A. M. all his stock in trade, together with household furniture and that well known stand for business, now occupied by him, self, situated on the north side of Main street, Wickford, containing about one and three fourths acre, more or less, with a good dwelling house, shop and barn standing thereon. Also, one thousand mulberry trees, three hundred of the common white 10 years old and seven hundred 2 years old, with a variety of bearing fruit trees. The whole, or as much as may be, will be sold on said day if fair, if not previously disposed of at private sale. Conditions declared at the time and place of sale.

LEWEL BURGE. Wickford, Feb. 16th, 1842.

Guardian's Notice.

THE subscriber gives public notice, that he has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, of the town of Portsmouth, Guardian of WILLIAM H. GIFFORD, (by him specially chosen to act in said capacity, for the reason that he, the said William, has, by long and severe ill health, become incapable of managing his pecuniary concerns,) and having given bond according to law, hereby calls upon all persons having demands against said William H. Gifford, to exhibit the same within six months, from the date hereof, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

JOHN H. COGGESHALL, Guardian.

Portsmouth, Feb. 14, 1842.—6w.

Valuable Estate to Let at Auction.

Will be let at Public Auction, on Monday, Feb. 28th, 1842, (if fair, if not the first day after,) on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M.—for the term of three years.

BRISTOL FERRY, on Portsmouth side, with all the appendages, appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging.

The Sail boat and Horse boat are nearly new, and are in good order, either to be used, as occasion may require.

The Farm contains about 53 acres of land, and is in a high state of cultivation, not surpassed for fertility, nor equalled in convenience of location, by any farm in Portsmouth—has two good orchards, shrubbery, vines, &c.

The House is commodious, and delightfully situated for a summer boarding house.

The premises are too well known to need a more particular description.

Conditions at the time and place. For further particulars, previous to the Auction, enquire of

JOHN H. COGGESHALL, Guardian to William Gifford.

Portsmouth, Feb. 19.

Will be sold at public auction, on Thursday, March 3d, 1842, at the residence of the late Jeremiah Gifford, (if fair if not the first fair day after) at 10 o'clock, A. M.

2 HORSES, 1 pair of large Oxen, 1 Hog, 85 bushels Corn, 1000 lbs. Pork, 300 lbs. pounds Beef, Hams,

Butter, Cheese, Lard, Coffee, Sugar, 1 Chaise, 1 Carryall, Ox wagon, Wood,

Fowls, a quantity and variety of household furniture, farming tools, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Conditions at the time and place of sale.

JOHN H. COGGESHALL, Auc'r.

Portsmouth, Feb. 16, 1842.

District and Port of Newport.

Collector's Office, February 14, 1842.

Proposals will be received at this Office, until Saturday the 12th of March next, for furnishing Oil for the Light-Houses in this State as follows:

2000 gallons of Summer Oil and 1000 gallons Winter ditto.

The Summer Oil to be of the best Spermaceti strained, and the Winter Oil of the best Winter pressed from Head matter.

The oil will be furnished, delivered at the wharf opposite the Custom-House, in cases of 30 gallons or thereabouts, and also the price if delivered at the various Light-Houses within the State, in such proportions as may be directed by the Superintendent. The oil to be delivered on or before the 10th day of April next, and to be paid for when satisfactorily tested and tried by burning.

PROPOSALS will also be received for furnishing 35 gross of WICKS and 10 BUFF SKINS for the use of the Light Houses before mentioned.

WM. LITTLEFIELD, Coll. & Sup't.

Feb. 19.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, Feb. 14th.

WHEREAS application was made for the appointment of a Guardian to

MARY JANE BROWN, an infant.

It is ordered, that the appointment of a Guardian to said Minor be referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the house of Ofa Wilbur in said Little Compton on Monday the 14th day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. where all interested may appear and be heard.

Witness, OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

Wm. & J. H. BARBER,

having been dissolved by the death of the senior partner—All persons having any demands against said firm are requested to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are called upon to make immediate payment to

J. H. BARBER.

Dec. 25. Surviving Partner.

NEWPORT Dye-House.

John H. Clegg.

SILK, COTTON, and WOLEN DYER.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the DYE HOUSE, formerly occupied by J. Viner, situated in Tamber street, where he is prepared to dye and finish at 10 days notice in the best manner, the following articles, viz:

Broadcloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Crapes, Merinos, Sattins, Circassians, Pongees, Bombazines, Hosiery, &c. &c.

Also, permanent colors on carpet yarn merino, circassian, bombazine, and crape dresses; gentlemen's woolen garments, such as dress, frock and great coats, suits, vests, and pantaloons—died and pressed without tipping.

He will also clean gentlemen's woolen garments of every description, in a neat style—merino and Cashmere shawls cleaned and whitened, without injury to the border—carpets and woolen table cloths cleaned also.

All articles left at the Dye House in Tamber Street, or the following Agents will receive prompt attention.—A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John Hedley, Portsmouth.

February 19, 1842.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, ss.—Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, March Term, A. D. 1842.

WHEREAS OTIS T. PETERS of Portsmouth, in the County and State aforesaid, hath Filed his petition in this Office, praying for certain reasons therein stated, that the benefit of an act passed at the January session A. D. 1838, entitled "An act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors" may be extended to him. This is therefore to notify the Creditors of said Peters, to appear before said Court, to be holden at Newport within and for the County of Newport, on the 1st Monday of March next, and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

E. P. ALLAN, Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

NEWPORT, ss.—Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, Jan. 20th. A. D. 1842.

WHEREAS ROBERT M. TOWNSEND of Newport, in the County of Newport, has this day filed in this Office a petition, praying for certain reasons therein stated that a decree be passed to dissolve the matrimonial connection subsisting between him and his wife, Lavina W. Townsend, now of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Notice is therefore given to said Lavina, that she be and appear, if she see fit, before the said Court, to be holden at Newport, on the first Monday of March next, and shew cause if any she hath, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

E. P. ALLAN, Clerk.

PROBATE NOTICES.

Clerk's Office, Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 7th.

WHEREAS the Administrator's final Account on the Estate of WING SPOONER, late of Newport, dec. was this day presented for settlement and allowance.—It is ordered, That said Account be received, and referred to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Clerk's Office on the first Monday of March, 1842, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given, by publishing a Copy of this Order three weeks in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

Witness, B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 7. 1842

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Poetry.

MAIDENHOOD.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Maiden! With the meek, brown eyes,
In whose orbs a shadow lies,
Like the dusk in evening skies?
Thou, whose locks outshine the sun,
Golden tresses wreathed in one,
As the braced streamlets run!
Standing, with reluctant feet,
Where the brook and river meet,
Womanhood and childhood fleet!
Gazing, with a timid glance,
On the brooklet's swift advance,
On the river's broad expanse!
Deep and still, the gliding stream,
Beautiful to thee must seem,
As the river of a dream.

Then why pause with indecision,
When bright angels in thy vision,
Beckon thee to fields Elysian?

Soest thou shadows sailing by,
As the dove with startled eye
Sees the falcon's shadow fly?

Fear'st thou voices on the shore,
That our ears perceive no more,
Deafened by the cataract's roar!

O, thou child of many prayers!
Life hath quicksands—life hath snares!
Care and age come unawares!

Like the swell of some sweet tune,
Morning rises into noon,
May glide onward into June.

Childhood is the bough where slumbered
Birds and blossoms many-numbered;
Age, that bough, with snows encumbered.

Gather, then, each flower that grows,
When the young heart overflows,
To embalm that tent of snows.

Bear a lily in thy hand;
Gates of brass cannot withstand
One touch of that magic wand.

Bear through sorrow, wrong and ruth,
In thy heart the dew of youth,
On thy lips the smile of truth.

O, that dew, like balm, shall steal
Into wounds, that cannot heal,
Even as sleep, our eyes do seal!

And that smile, like sunshine dart
Into many a sunless heart,
For a smile of God thou art.



AGRICULTURAL.

Work for the Month.

Trees may be pruned this month; and if orchards are subjected to this operation, as they should be, the fruit will be greatly improved. It is wrong to suffer years to elapse without pruning; since when it is then done, the cutting out of branches of many years growth, makes large wounds, and injures the tree. It will do cattle and sheep good to have the privilege of browsing the prunings as they fall from the trees. A little labor expended on the orchard every year, will be better than heavy and close pruning, the great object is to so thin the branches, that the sun and air can penetrate every part.

Sheep, and particularly ewes, will require careful looking to this month. If fed on dry food only as is usually the case, and without access to water they are very apt to be attacked with diseases arising from costiveness, such as staggers, stretches, &c. although the staggers sometimes arise from worms or grubs penetrating the brain. To prevent disease, the sheep should be fed with cut potatoes, carrots, turneps, or other green food, at least twice a week if once each day, so much the better. They should have salt frequently, and if a load of hemlock or spruce brush, is occasionally drawn to the yard for them they will feed on it with avidity, and with benefit. The weak ones must not be neglected, for if they do not receive the necessary attention now, they will hardly get through the spring months.

Cattle must be salted frequently; it aids their appetites, and is essential to their health. Cattle will do with much less food if kept in comfortable stables, than if allowed to run at large, and are exposed to the cold. Warmth is essential to all domestic animals. Carding or rubbing cattle or horses is a decided benefit to them, cleaning the skin and hair, and contributing materially to health. Change of food is useful. Roots, hay, corn fodder, may be advantageously alternated or mixed, and a good stack of straw for them to amuse themselves upon, will do them no harm. If any animal in the yard is moping, refuses to eat, and has his hair rough and staring, it should receive better treatment, more nourishing food and proper attention, until improvement appears.

February is a good month to ascertain the condition of your farming implements, your wagons, plows, harrows, &c. &c. to see what need repairs, and what new ones are wanted. Never undertake to be a farmer without tools. Without such as are necessary, a farm cannot be worked well, or kept in order. If proper care was taken of farming implements, if they were kept from exposure to the storms of winter, and the rain and sun of summer, they would on an average last one-third longer than they now do. There is no surer sign of a slovenly farmer, than to see his wagons, carts, plows, harrows, &c. strung about the streets or fields, and left as they were at the approach of winter for the season. It is from this and similar instances of improvidence, that farmers sustain losses, that materially diminish their profits, if they do not swallow them wholly.

Often as we have alluded to the subject of the improvement of fruit, we cannot avoid calling the attention of farmers to the matter again in this place. It is so much better to have good fruit than poor, and good fruit may be had with so little care, that indifference is most surprising. The most certain mode of securing good fruit is by grafting; and the latter part of this month is an excellent time to select and cut cions. Label them, and pack in a box in your cellar with moist earth, or bury them in a border where the mice will not find them. They must not be kept too wet, or too warm, but they ought not to remain dry for any length of time between cutting and using.

Cut up a few potatoes or turneps for your sheep, and sprinkle on them some salt; it will keep them in good heart and condition. Give your horses once a week a handful of clean ashes with their oats, and they will rarely be troubled with the belly ache, or bots. It is much easier to keep animals in good condition than to restore them after they once become poor; and it is much better to prevent animals becoming diseased, than to have the trouble of curing them when sick.—*Albany Cultivator.*

FOR SALE.

THAT Valuable Farm in Portsmouth, within a few rods of Bristol Ferry, containing 61 Acres of good Land.—Said Farm has on it a convenient Dwelling-House and other out-buildings, and is divided into lots with good stone walls, it is well watered, and has a valuable privilege for sea manure, being bounded for half a mile on the shore; a mine of good coal and one of plumbago have been opened on the farm, and there are indications of its being in abundance.—Said Farm has on it a thriving orchard of selected fruit; and the farm is suitable for a country residence, or for a practical farmer.—An indisputable title will be given. For further information, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ANDREW MCCORRIE.

Portsmouth, July 8.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his CONFECTIONARY & VARIETY STORE to the one recently occupied by Mr. A. Menage, next south of Mr. James Hammonds Dry Goods store. And he now offers for sale a great variety of Toys, Fancy Goods, and Fruit Baskets. Together with a general assortment of Confectionery at whole sale and retail and on the most reasonable terms.

T. STACY, Jr.

Dec. 11. 1841.

THE subscriber intending to relinquish the business in which he has so long been engaged, offers for sale the establishment, in Newport, so well known as the EAGLE HOTEL.

The house was mostly rebuilt in 1836; is 98 feet in length, and 35 in breadth; and contains four parlors, a large and convenient dining hall, and rooms for the comfortable occupancy of twenty boarders. Attached to it there are a garden, outhouses, stables, and every desirable convenience. The central position and extensive accommodations of this establishment will always secure for it a full share of public support at all seasons of the year. It will be sold with or without the furniture. For terms, apply to the present proprietor and occupant.

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, R. I. Sept. 25. 1841.

Bulbous Roots & Flowers.

At No 142 Thames street

Consisting of Tulips of 40 kinds and colours; Double White Narcissus; Snakes Head Iris; Orthog. Jums; Pink & Yellow striped Gladioli; Tiger Lillies; Crocus, &c. &c.

Also, —Rose Bushes; Geraniums, Seedlings; Callows, &c. at very low prices. Call and see them.

For sale cheap for cash, 7 or 8 small coal Stoves, New and second hand.

Nov 6.

Valuable FARM for Sale.

The subscriber offers for Sale, the FARM he now occupies, pleasantly situated in Middletown, only 2 1/2 miles from the State-House in Newport, and 1 mile north of Seehawest Beach. It contains about 31 Acres of pasture and tillage Land, and is well watered with never-failing springs. The Farm has on it a good two-story Dwelling-House, barn, crib, and other buildings;—there is also now growing on the Farm, nearly 3000 ornamental & quince trees. The Land is high, affording a very extensive prospect, and for a Summer residence, or for a practical farmer, is not exceeded by any on the Island. For terms, which will be reasonable apply to.

ELIPHAZ BARKER.

Middletown, June 16. 1841.

Chain Cable and Beef.

A Good second hand one inch Chain Cable, 75 fathoms long; 10 bbls Mess Beef, to close a concern, will be sold cheap by

C. DEVENS JR.

January 6.

MUSIC.

For the Piano Forte.

A GREAT Variety, to be found at

RHODE ISLAND COAL.

THE attention of the inhabitants of this town, is respectfully called to the use of Coal from the mines at the North end of this Island. A load of this Coal was landed on Wednesday at Stevens' Wharf;—it is much handsomer than any before sent to market, and will no doubt give satisfaction to all who may give it a fair trial.

The price will be \$6.00 for a ton of 2240 lbs. in the lump—delivered at any part of the town.

The subscribers have a contract for a limited quantity of this Coal, and would recommend to all who will be likely to want it, that they hand up their orders as soon as possible, that we may judge of the quantity that may be required to be brought to this town for the approaching winter—as the mines being new, it is uncertain about depending on a positive supply through the winter.

Wm. C. COZZENS, & CO.

September 4, 1841.

PURE EXTRACT OF SPANISH Sarsaparilla.

Wm. Brown chemist no. 31 Washington street Boston has prepared a liquid extract of Sarsaparilla by a steam process without boiling the root. It is an entire new preparation of Sarsaparilla never before prepared in this or any other country. It has been in constant use for the past six months by some of the first physicians in Boston, and all those who wish to go through a regular course of Sarsaparilla treatment can be referred to them. The preparation contains no other article than the pure Spanish Sarsaparilla, and one great improvement over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla is not reduced by adding sugar to form a syrup. This article is well adapted to the practice of physicians, as they can learn by calling on the proprietor, the quantity of Sarsaparilla contained in each bottle. The quantity required is small compared with the Syrup. It is the cheapest preparation of Sarsaparilla now in use, considering its strength. Price 62 1/2 cts per bottle. Dealers and families can be supplied with this valuable article as above. It will be found at retail by most of the druggists throughout the U. States.

A copyright is secured for the directions and each direction signed Wm. Brown on the outside.

The above article is a sure remedy for all complaints occasioned by an impure state of the blood, diseases of the skin, scrofula, rheumatism, salt rheum, erysipelas, and to remove the effect of calomel.

Just received a supply and for sale in Newport by R. J. Taylor, I. Balch Province, —Thornton & Son New Bedford.

Newport March 27. 1841.

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken the commodious House No. 63, Thames-Street, for many years occupied by Mr. A. Murray as a Boarding House, and would be glad to accommodate steady or transient Boarders, on reasonable terms.

THOMAS M. SEABURY.

A NEW article for MOURNING DRESSES.

Also, Black Alpines, Blue black Mousseline de Laine, Doilies and Napkins. Just received by

H. SESSIONS.

Sept. 11.

FOR SALE.

200 BUSHELS of first quality Turks Island Salt. Apply to

CHARLES DEVENS JR.

January 1.

A FARM TO LET.

Containing about 160 acres,—pleasantly situated on the south side of the inner harbor of Newport,—is about one and a half miles distance from the town by land, and has an easy communication by water. The buildings are in good order—the dwelling house is large, and calculated to accommodate a number of boarders. Possession will be given on the 25th of March. For terms apply to

AUDLEY CLARKE.

Newport Dec. 25. 1841.

New Book of Instrumental Music.

MUSICIANS COMPANION, containing 18 complete sets of Col. lillious, 85 hornpipes, 6 country dances, several marches, quick steps, waltzes, songs, &c. in all about 300 pieces, several of which are in three parts, for the violin, bass viol, clarinet, lute, &c. also, several new and popular tunes arranged in 6 or 8 parts, for bands—about 100 of the above pieces are original, or first time printed. This immense Collection is now for sale at the low price of \$1 50 cts. at the Book-store of

W. A. BARBER,

Aug. 14. No. 140, Thames-st.

PAPER-HANGINGS

Cheaper than Ever!!

M. FREEBORN will sell

A Safe and Certain Cure

for SALTRHEUM.

In consequence of the increased demand for Trufant's Compound for cure of Salt Rheum, &c. it is evident that base attempts have been made, and are now making, to imitate the article, and infringe upon his right. He obtained Letters Patent three years since, both for the preparation and name; and all persons are hereby cautioned against infringing upon his right, guaranteed by said Patent, under the severest penalties of the law. Remember the penalty lies against the seller as well as the maker of the article. Never buy it unless it has the written, mind-written signature of the inventor. The ointment is in tin boxes with the letters "W. B. TRUFANT Patent, Bath, Me." stamped on the cover, all others must be false.—That the above medicine is worthy of confidence, is evident from the fact (notwithstanding its opposition) more than

TWELVE THOUSAND

packages have been sold within a short time, giving very general satisfaction where faithfully applied. In fact the continual and almost daily instances of its success which have occurred in this and other States, justifies the proprietor in submitting it with increased confidence to the public generally. This remedy is recommended, in addition to Salt Rheum, as good for Ring Worm—Scald Head—Shingles—Leprosy—Piles—Itch—Pimples—and especially so for the Jackson or Barber's itch. As man is heir to humors of a thousand names the ointment itself is frequently used with entire success. Price 50 cts. The internal application is composed of 12 different ingredients, entirely vegetable, and is esteemed highly as a safe and wholesome drink, for persons generally; particularly in the spring season. Price 30 cts. Numerous certificates from distinguished physicians, clergymen and other professional men, from this and other States are in possession of the proprietor, which might be subjoined if necessary. A word to the wise is sufficient.

The undersigned inhabitants of Bath certify that we have used the medicine prepared by William B. Trufant as a remedy for Salt Rheum, and have found it the best we have ever known; and having no doubt that it is a valuable discovery take the liberty to recommend it to all who are afflicted with that inveterate malady.

Daniel Marshall, Nathl. Sway, Thomas Donnell, William Gardiner, Ewell Robinson, Jesse Russell, A. L. Stimpson, A. W. Turner, James Hamilton, Aaron Donnell, Henry C. Donnell, Martin Anderson, Thos. P. I. Webb, Elisha Higgins, Luke Larnard, H. B. Webb, Jr.

Prepared and sold by the subscriber at his store in Water st. Bath, Maine. Price—One dollar, with full directions. All letters from abroad must be Post paid.

WM. B. TRUFANT.

For sale in Newport by my agent, C. N. TILLEY, No 142, Thames street.

Oct 23.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice

that she has been appointed Executrix to the last will and testament of

WILLIAM GREENE.

late of Jamestown dec. and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to make immediate Payment to.

SALLY GREENE, Executrix.

Nov. 13.

For Sale.

A FIRST RATE Covered Wagon built last spring, and is now in complete order, having been run but very little the past summer. Apply to,

T. STACY JR.

opposite the Post Office.

Oct. 23.

TOWN TAX

THE Subscriber, Collector of the Town Tax, hereby gives notice that he has received from the Assessor the Tax Book for 1841, and requests all persons subject to taxation, to call at the office No. 87, opposite the Post Office Thames street, and settle.

JEREMIAH GOODSPEED

Oct. 9.

Hams Smoked.

THE subscriber has erected a brick smoke house in the rear of his house and store No. 100, Thames street, where he will smoke Hams, in prime order, at the customary prices.

Dec. 11. J. W. DAVIS.

Evening School.

MY Evening School commenced on Monday the 1st inst.

E. TREVETT.

Newport Nov. 31. 1841.

CEDAR SHINGLES.

300,000 North-Carolina Cedar SHINGLES, and 10,000 feet hard pine BOARDS, just landed, and having been received on consignment, will be sold for first cost and freight, by

H. BULL.

July 24.

RED, white and yellow Flannels

twilled and plain. Cheap and good Broadcloths, Pilot Cloths and Cassimeres, by

H. SESSIONS.

Sept 3

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned Agent, will effect Insurance on Whale Ships and Oil on board, at the lowest rates of premium

BENJ. MUMFORD.

Newport Oct. 22.

3m

THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED

MEDICINE NOW IN

GENERAL USE FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, AND

all diseases of the Lungs.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is believed to be the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for coughs, colds, asthma or phthisis consumption, whooping cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about 15 years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in their practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article, are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

"Amory Hunting, Dr. Samuel Morrill
Dr. Truman Abell, Timothy Baylie,
"Jere. Ellsworth, Albert Guild.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

Messrs Lowe & Reed, Gent.—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends it has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have used it.

THOMAS BROWN, M.D.

Concord, N.H. May 11, 1831.

Messrs Reed, Wing & Cutler—Gentlemen— I feel it a duty I owe the public, and especially to hundreds of my fellow beings who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to give you a statement of the good effects I have experienced from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Having from my youth up been troubled with different complaints of the lungs, such as spitting of blood, a dry troublesome cough, frequent hoarseness, with severe fits of coughing, and indeed all the symptoms of consumption, and from time to time I have consulted several eminent Physicians, and have taken much medicine, but I received little or no relief, and at last they told me there was no help for me; that my case was beyond the reach of their medicines. In the spring of 1827 I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. I obtained two bottles, and on trial I was surprised to find so sudden and effectual relief which it gave me; and after using it about 5 weeks all my complaints were entirely removed, and I was restored to good health. Since that time I have kept it constantly by me, in case of the appearance of any of the above complaints.

I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed of affording any relief, the Balsam was at length resorted to, & speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person that has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which they will find a safe, convenient, and positive cure. Respect your

T. F. MERRIAM.

New Bedford, Mass, July 30, 1841.

Counterfeits, Beware of Imposition!

Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper, on which is a yellow label, signed by Wm. JONN. CUTLER. None other can be genuine of a later date than Decem-ber 1839. The Signature of Sampson Reed, will be continued for a short time.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts, to introduce spurious articles which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are "Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam," "American Pulmonary Balsam," "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup," "Pulmonary Balsam," and others. Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine.

Each bottle and seal is stamped Vegeta-ble Pulmonary Balsam.

For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Lowe & Reed) wholesale dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, No. 54, Chatham Street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New-England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces.—Price 50 cents. September 4, 1841

THE above Balsam, is for sale in

Newport, by R. J. TAYLOR, Agent

Newport September 4. 1841.

Marine and Fire Insurance.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COM- PANY, Providence, R. I. continue to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactories, Buildings and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS, on favorable terms.—The capital stock is

\$150,000.

All paid in and well invested.—Directors elected June 1st, 1840:—

William Rhodes, Martin Stoddard,
Wilber Kelly, Solomon Townsend,
Albert R. Stafford, Nathaniel Bishop,
Amos D. Smith, George S. Rathbone,
Resolved Waterman, Caleb Harris and
Shubael Hutchings, Jabez Bullock,
Ebenezer Kelley.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications (which should be accompanied with particular descriptions of the property) per mail, to the President and Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

WILLIAM RHODES, President.

ALEXO. PECK, Sec'y.

American Insurance Co's }
Office, June 4, 1840

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE No. 223, in Thames street, corner of Sanford street, lately repaired, good yard and garden, never failing well of excellent water. Terms easy, half the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if required; title free of all incumbrances. The whole of this Estate will be Let, till sold. Apply to JAMES STEVENS, or

JONATHAN T. ALMY.

17

THE above is for Sale in New orly, R. J. TAYLOR, Thame-45

March 30.

MOFFAT'S

LIFE PILLS,

And PHENIX BITTERS.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestine. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudices of those well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidney and the bladder, and by this means the live and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the ordinary organs. The blood which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them through the veins, renews every part of the system and triumphantly mounts the banner of health into the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Life Medicines, have been the roughly tested and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, Heart burn and Head ache, Restlessness, Intemperance, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers, of kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies, of kinds, Sores, scorbutic eruptions, andabad Complexions, eruptive Complaints, scaly, cloudy and other disagreeable eruptions, salt rheum, erysipelas, common colds and influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful, so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

At Mr. Moffat requires of his patients, is to be particular in taking the Life Medicine strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, to by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the result of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL.

designed as a domestic guide to health.— This little pamphlet edited by W. B. Moffa 375, Broadway, New-York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevailing disease, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr.